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A HISTORY

OF

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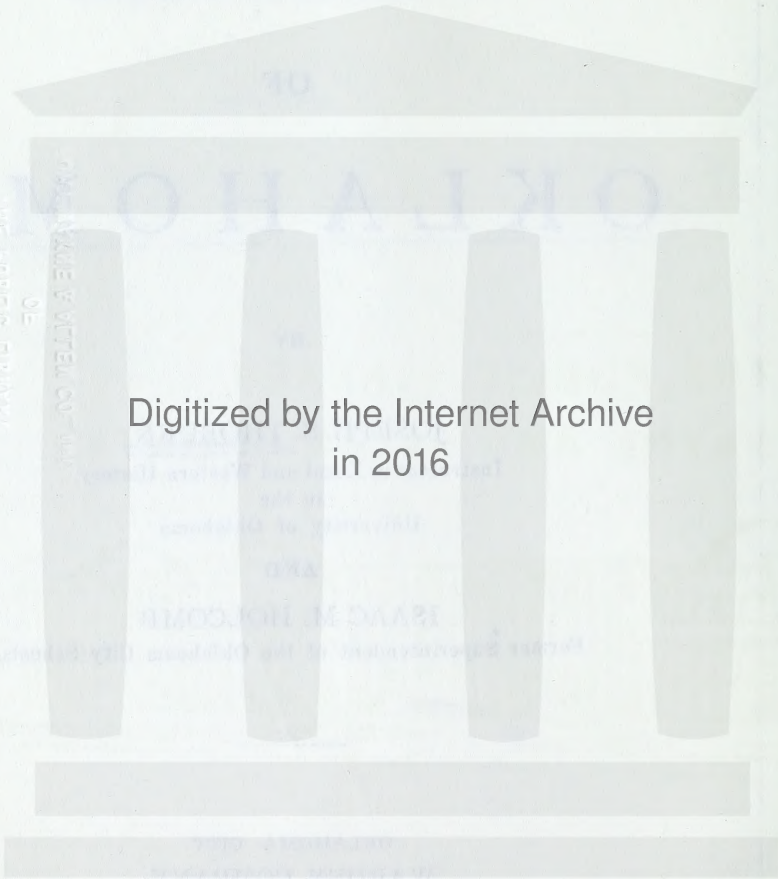
BY

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AND

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OKLAHOMA CITY
WARDEN COMPANY
1914
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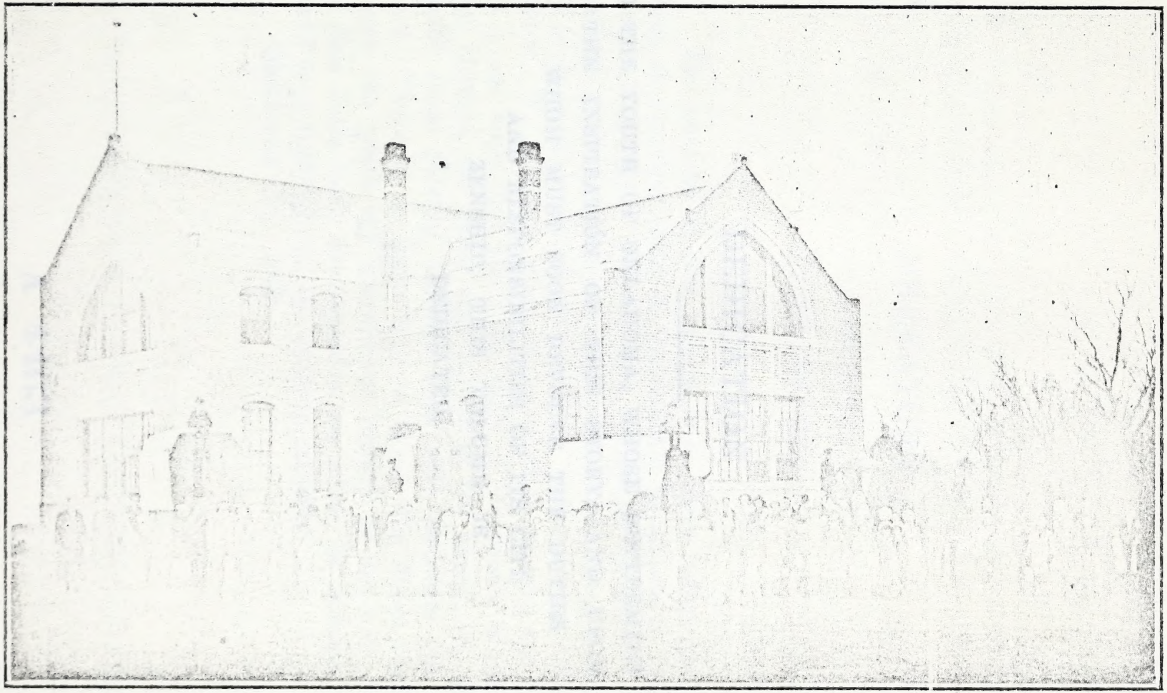


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A HISTORY OF OKLAHOMA



CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOL, CADDO COUNTY



DEDICATION

TO THE YOUTH OF OKLAHOMA, WHOSE BETTERMENT IS THE INSPIRATION OF THIS STORY, AND UPON WHOM MUST SOON DEVOLVE THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ITS CITIZENSHIP, THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED.

A 1163

PREFATORY

FIRST EDITION

The purpose of this volume is to place before the student an accurate story of Oklahoma's development, told in simple language. "History is a record of the past." The history of Oklahoma is a record that should bring a feeling of pride to the bosom of every citizen. It is a story we should know. We love best when we know what we love and why. It is our hope that when the story of Oklahoma is told to her citizens, the blood may mount to the cheek, the heart throb more quickly, the eye flash with patriotic fire and love. There is no surer way to bring this about than to teach the youth the magnificent history of our new state. If this little book accomplishes no more, its mission will have been fulfilled and the authors satisfied.

Oklahoma City, 1908.

SECOND EDITION

In submitting a revised edition of the History of Oklahoma, the general plan of the work has been retained, while many changes have been made in detail. Subsequent research has made possible many improvements in the way of accuracy and completeness. Although some new matter has been included, the total amount of text has been materially condensed.

The helpful criticisms of many teachers and other interested persons have resulted in numerous minor changes and additions which will aid both teacher and pupil in getting the most out of the subject. The pronunciation of difficult proper names as indicated diacritically in the text.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors desire to thank many friends, not only in Oklahoma but also in other states, for most helpful assistance and co-operation. Without such help some of the data and material for the book would have been difficult, if not impossible, to secure. Especially helpful has been the ready co-operation offered by the officials in charge of the Kansas State Historical Society, of Topeka, the Missouri Historical Society, of St. Louis, the Oklahoma Historical Society, of Oklahoma City, and the Bureau of American Ethnology, of Washington, D. C. The publications of the Texas Historical Society have been of material assistance as have the writings of the late W. J. Weaver, of Ft. Smith. Dr. Emmet Starr, of the Northeastern State Normal School, has not only placed his splendid collections at the disposal of the writers, but has also kindly read the proofs. It would be a pleasure to mention by name all who have contributed to the interest and completeness of the work were it not that the enumeration of so many names would scarcely convey the distinction which is deserved. Their kindness is appreciated, and it is hoped that their helpfulness has been justified by the work of the authors.

TO TEACHERS

On account of the demand for condensation, but little supplemental matter has been included in this edition. An unabridged teachers' edition, with copious supplemental notes and numerous illustrations will not only enable the teacher to gain a much more comprehensive grasp of the subject but will also make possible considerable variation in class-room work.

The suggestive questions presented at the end of the text for each period are not all that should be asked. Others equally as pertinent will suggest themselves to the mind of the teacher.

In many communities teachers will find it possible to quicken the interest of their pupils in the study of history by inducing them to undertake to do some first-hand research work in the way of gathering data concerning the local history of the town or neighborhood, its earliest settlers, development of its institutions, and other matters of like interest.

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LAND OF MY DREAMING

Land of the mistletoe, smiling in splendor,
Out from the borderland, mystic and old,
Sweet are the memories, precious and tender,
Linked with thy summers of azure and gold.

O, Oklahoma, dear land of my dreaming,
Land of the lover, the loved and the lost;
Cherish thy legends with tragedy teeming,
Legends where love reckoned not of the cost.

Land of Sequoyah, my heart's in thy keeping,
O, Tulladega, how can I forget!
Calm are thy vales where the silences sleeping,
Wake into melodies tinged with regret.

Let the deep chorus of life's music throbbing,
Swell to full harmony born of the years;
Or for the loved and lost, tenderly sobbing;
Drop to that cadence that whispers of tears.

Land of the mistletoe, here's to thy glory!
Here's to thy daughters as fair as the dawn!
Here's to thy pioneer sons, in whose story
Valor and love shall live endlessly on!

—GEORGE RILEY HALL

History of Oklahoma

INTRODUCTORY.

Unlike many of the older states of the American Union, the history of Oklahoma does not begin with the planting of a single colony. No invading conqueror ever swept across its borders, yet Oklahoma is a land of many peoples. Although the greater part of its history has been made within the last fifty years, it has much history in common with that of other states. Within its limits live the remnants or descendants of not less than fifty different tribes and nations of Indians, the former homes of whose people were scattered over not less than thirty different states. Likewise, practically every state in the Union is represented by the white people who settled in Oklahoma.

The people of Oklahoma trace descent from the Puritans of New England, from the Cavaliers of Virginia, from the Dutch Patroons of the Hudson Valley, from the French Huguenots of the Carolinas, from the Scotch-Irish of the Appalachian Highlands and from numerous tribes of American Indians.

The history of Oklahoma is remarkable in many ways. In the short space of a third of a century the savage huntsman gave place to the herdsman. He in turn retired before the husbandman, and a mighty state has been founded and builded in what had been a wilderness.

The Indian has played a pathetic part in the earlier history of nearly every state of the American Union, but in Oklahoma alone has his race played an important part

in the building of a state. In Oklahoma, the Indian appears not only in the earlier history of the state, but remains to bear his part in its present and future history.

The history of Oklahoma is unlike that of any other state. The real building of the state covered a period of less than twenty years, yet those years were full of achievement. As her past has been filled with achievement and as her present is laden with opportunity, so must the future of Oklahoma be a challenge to all to rise to the possibilities that await honest effort. Those who carefully study the story of Oklahoma will gain, not only a knowledge of its origin and history and of the development of its institutions, but a measure of that intelligence and true devotion which are at once the inspiration and power of an ideal citizenship.

Aboriginal Oklahoma

First Known Inhabitants.—The first known inhabitants of Oklahoma were American Indians. Several different tribes claimed dominion over parts of the state when the white man first came to explore it. Of these, the Osages were found in the northern and northeastern parts of the State. The Caddoes ranged over the southeastern part of the state, in the valley of the Red River. The Wichitas lived west of the Caddoes, in the region of the Wichita Mountains. The Utes occupied the upper Cimarron country, in the northwestern part of the state. Several other tribes ranged over the present borders of Oklahoma at times, and still others that were given to roving from place to place became residents in Oklahoma a part of the time long before the white man came to make settlement within its bounds.

Food.—The Indians of the Caddo and Wichita tribes generally lived in settled villages and cultivated the soil. The crops grown by them included corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and tobacco. The Osages also cultivated small patches of corn and vegetables, but were more given to roving than the others. All of these tribes depended upon the chase for part of their food. Their country abounded in game of all kinds, including the buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, hare, wild turkey, grouse and other animals and birds. To the Indians of all these tribes as well as to those of the roving tribes of the Plains who afterward came to live in Oklahoma, the buffalo was a most important animal. Its flesh was used for food; from the skins, clothes,

moccasins, robes, ropes and tent or lodge covers were made; awls and needles were made of bone; the stomach and entrails were used as vessels for carrying water, especially on the march, in the dry, treeless region. The Indians were skilled hunters, a stone-pointed arrow sometimes being shot from a bow entirely through the body of the buffalo. When a buffalo was killed the hide was cut open at the breast and pulled off at the joints, the Indians using a small flint knife, about as big as the finger, apparently with as much ease as if working with a modern steel-bladed knife. The



LONE WOLF'S VILLAGE (KIOWA). BUFFALO SKIN LODGES.
(From Photograph Made in 1872)

flesh of the buffalo was cooked over the fire. The liver and the lining of the stomach were frequently eaten raw at the time the animal was killed. The meat of the buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope was preserved for future use by cutting or jerking into thin strips and drying in the sun.

Shelter.—The Comanches, Kiowas and other Indians of the Plains lived in lodges or tepees, which were made by using a framework of poles drawn together at the top like a tripod and covered with buffalo skins. The Caddoes and Wichitas used similar lodges when on their hunting or visiting excursions, but in their settled villages they

had large dome-shaped huts, the framework of which consisted of posts and poles, covered and bound firmly together with withes and brush and the whole neatly thatched with coarse grass. These grass houses, as they are called, are still in use by the Wichitas and Caddoes, who live in Caddo County, Oklahoma. In addition to the ordinary tepee, the Osages and kindred tribes built lodges by setting poles in the ground and bending and binding them together in such a way as to form a frame with a rounded top, which was then covered with skins or bark. In moving



GRASS-THATCHED HOUSE OF THE WICHITA INDIANS

a village or encampment of buffalo skin lodges from one place to another, the skins were first taken from the pole framework and rolled and tied in bundles. The ends of two lodge poles were then fastened to the collar of a dog (one on either side) with the ends trailing on the ground. A small package of robes, skins, dried meat or other belongings would then be fastened to the two poles behind the dog. Thus, in reality, that poor brute became a beast of burden and a most useful one, too. These dogs were the only do-

mestic animals which the Indians owned until the coming of the white settlers made it possible for them to obtain horses. Their dogs were half-wild and, like the Eskimo dog, bore a strong resemblance to the wolf.

Products.—In the preparation of the soil, planting seed and attending to the crops, rude hoes and spades were used. These were made of the shoulder blades of buffalo or other large animals and mounted on wooden handles. Men as well as women worked in the fields and gardens, among the Caddoes and Wichitas. Among the Osages, who paid much less attention to agriculture, the work of planting and tending corn and vegetables was left to the women. The Caddoes are said to have been the only native tribe that made pottery and baskets.

Weapons of War and the Chase.—In the chase the Indian hunters used the bow and arrow or the lance. In war they used these weapons and war clubs and stone hatchets as well, with shields or bucklers (made of the thickest part of the skin of an old buffalo), which were used for protection. The various tribes were often at war with each other. Indeed, if one is to judge from the fact that practically all of the men of each tribe were known as warriors, it would seem that war must have been their chief business of life.

The Coming of the Horse and its Effects.—Between the time the Spaniards began to explore the region of which Oklahoma is a part, and the first appearance of French in the valleys of the Arkansas and Red rivers, the Indians of this region had secured horses, probably from the Spanish settlements in the valley of the Rio Grande. This resulted in a great change in the habits and disposition of the Indians. It greatly widened their field of operations and made possible marauding forays into regions and at distances hitherto out of reach. The buffalo herds were easier to find. The animals were killed with less exertion and the moving of

surplus meat and skins and of larger lodges or tepees became a matter of much less moment. In time the Indians grew accustomed to estimating their wealth by the number of ponies owned. As the Indians of a given tribe thus roamed over a greater range of territory their opportunities and temptations to become embroiled in wars increased. Indeed, horse stealing as well as scalp hunting became one of their ruling passions. The constant warring of these tribes probably is accountable for the sparseness of the population of such a great area, though disease, especially smallpox, may have had much to do with preventing its increase.



CHEYENNE GIRLS—1872

Physical Development and Disposition.—The warriors of some of the tribes of the Great Plains exhibited a less perfect muscular development than those of the tribes of the mountains and timbered regions. Their limbs were small and not well shaped, apparently having more sinew than muscle. This probably was caused by their almost constant use of the saddle. They wore their hair long, the scalp lock (i. e., a small portion of the hair growing on the crown of the head) being neatly plaited. The women were usually of short stature, but much nearer perfection in their muscular development. The popular conception is that Indian women were almost uniformly treated as a lower order of beings, fit only to be the drudges and servants of the war



BUFFALO SKIN LODGE OR TEPEE (CHEYENNE)
(From Photo Made in 1872)



riors; that they performed all of the labor such as cooking, sewing, dressing and tanning the skins of animals, carrying wood and water, taking down, packing and setting up the tepees when the village was moved, herding the ponies and



KIOWA WARRIORS, 1872

even saddling them at the behest of the head of the family, and that the men seldom exerted themselves except to hunt or to make war on their enemies. As a matter of fact, the Indian woman ruled her own household, had much leisure for amusement and was thoroughly contented with her lot.

As a rule, the warriors were insolent, vain and boastful, often lacking in both moral and physical courage, crafty, cruel and blood-thirsty, though instances of bravery and generosity were frequent. The women were very industrious, devoted and ingenuous. Generally they were of a timid disposition. Beauty was not common among them but winsome faces were by no means infrequent. Their hands and feet were well formed and the latter appeared most shapely indeed when encased in neat-fitting moccasins.



WICHITA INDIAN VILLAGE AT RUSH SPRINGS IN 1852
(After Marcy)

Dress.—The summer attire of the warriors of the Plains tribes included only a breech-clout, moccasins and leggins. In winter they wore a buffalo robe (with the fur inside), which was wrapped around the body and covered the head. The summer costume of the women included a buck-skin skirt, moccasins and leggins, to which a buffalo robe was added in winter. Infants were carried inside the robe on the mother's back.

Adornment.—The Indians were fond of adornment. Their ornaments, though crudely fashioned, were generally picturesque and sometimes artistic. In their aboriginal state they used feathers, porcupine quills and shells; the teeth and

claws of animals were also largely employed. After the beginning of their intercourse with the white traders they used ornaments of glass, copper, bronze and silver. They were fond of bright colors and understood the art of extracting pigments from minerals and herbs. On state occasions, such as councils, dances, funerals, and when making war, they painted their faces and bodies with fantastic designs. The Wichitas also practiced the art of tattooing their faces.



BARK COVERED LODGES

Language.—Each tribe had its own dialect, though different tribes of the same linguistic stock had many words in common. Some of the Indian languages were rich in words, but many of the Indians were accustomed to express much thought in few words. Each language had its own peculiarities of grammatical construction. The Indians were much given to the arts of oratory and story telling. Members of separate tribes having not a single word in common could readily carry on a conversation by means of the graceful and expressive sign language which was in vogue throughout the Great Plains region from the Rio Grande to and even beyond, the Canadian boundary.

Tribes and Bands.—The subdivision of tribes into bands was largely a matter of personal choice with the individuals. There were only occasional marriages between members of different tribes. Prisoners who were not tortured or killed were adopted and absorbed into the tribe. The nominal ruler of a band was the chief, though the real power was vested in the council of elders and headmen, which sat as the sole arbiter in most matters of policy. The authority of the chiefs was usually that of persuasive influence rather than absolute power. The position of chief was generally, though not always, elective. Some of the tribes had both civil chiefs and war chiefs.

Crimes and Punishments.—Most crimes had penalties that could be met or satisfied by the payment of a price, which, within the historic period, was usually payable in ponies. Murder was usually punished by death, a relative or friend of the victim acting as executioner.

Traditions.—Tribal history in the form of myths and traditions was carefully preserved and recited from time to time. Many of the tribes had crude systems of picture writing by means of which great events in tribal history were recorded upon tanned buffalo or deer skins.

Religion.—The Indians of all the tribes of the Southwest believed in the Good Spirit or "Master of Life" and in an Evil Spirit. They believed also in a future state of life and professed to be able to see God in many forms of nature. They called the sun their "father" whence came all light, and the earth their "mother" from whom came all the provisions to supply the wants and necessities of their bodies. Their "medicine men," so-called, were in reality priests and sorcerers, and what they termed "medicine" meant mystery, sorcery, or supernatural manifestations, as well as prepared herbs. Naturally superstitious, they were easily led and influenced by the audacious claims and mysterious incantations of the "medicine man."

FIRST PERIOD

(1541-1803)

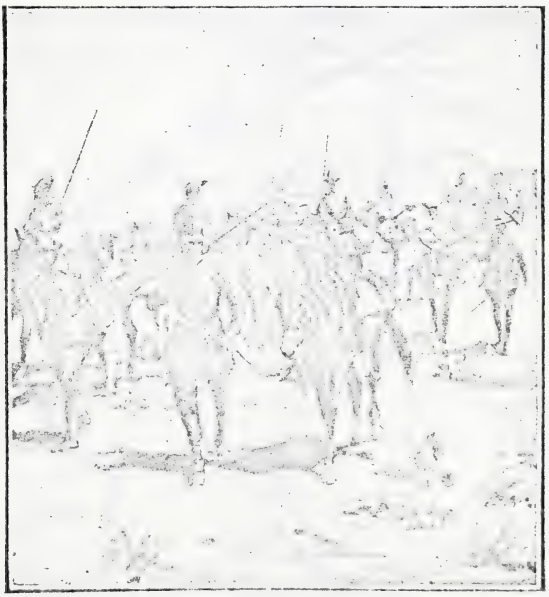
SPANISH AND FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

The Spaniards in America.—After the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, nearly fifty years passed before any explorers pushed their way inland from the coast of the United States. In the meantime, the people of Spain had been exploring the West India Islands, Mexico, Central and South America, where they made settlements. The first of these settlements, or colonies, were planted in the West India Islands—in Cuba, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. Many of the Spaniards of that day were eager for the adventures with which they were sure to meet in exploring a strange, new country. All of them longed for wealth which they believed to abound in the unknown regions of the great continent to the west of them.

Early Spanish Explorers.—Ponce de Leon (pōn′-sā-dā-lā′-ōn) headed an expedition to Florida, in 1513, where he hoped to find a mythical fountain whose waters were said to possess the magic power of restoring youth to the aged. In 1519, Fernando Cortez (fĕr-nän-dō kôr′-täs) landed on the eastern coast of Mexico at the head of a small army of Spaniards with which he conquered that country and secured a great deal of gold. Narvaez (när-vä-āth) with a force of 400 men visited the Gulf coast of the United States. This venture ended in disaster, only four members of the exploring party surviving to reach the Spanish settlements

in Mexico. The tales told by these survivors led to the undertaking of new exploring expeditions northward from Mexico. The most important of these was that which, under the command of Francisco de Coronado (frän-cēs-cō dā kō-rō-nä-thō) passed across Oklahoma in 1541.

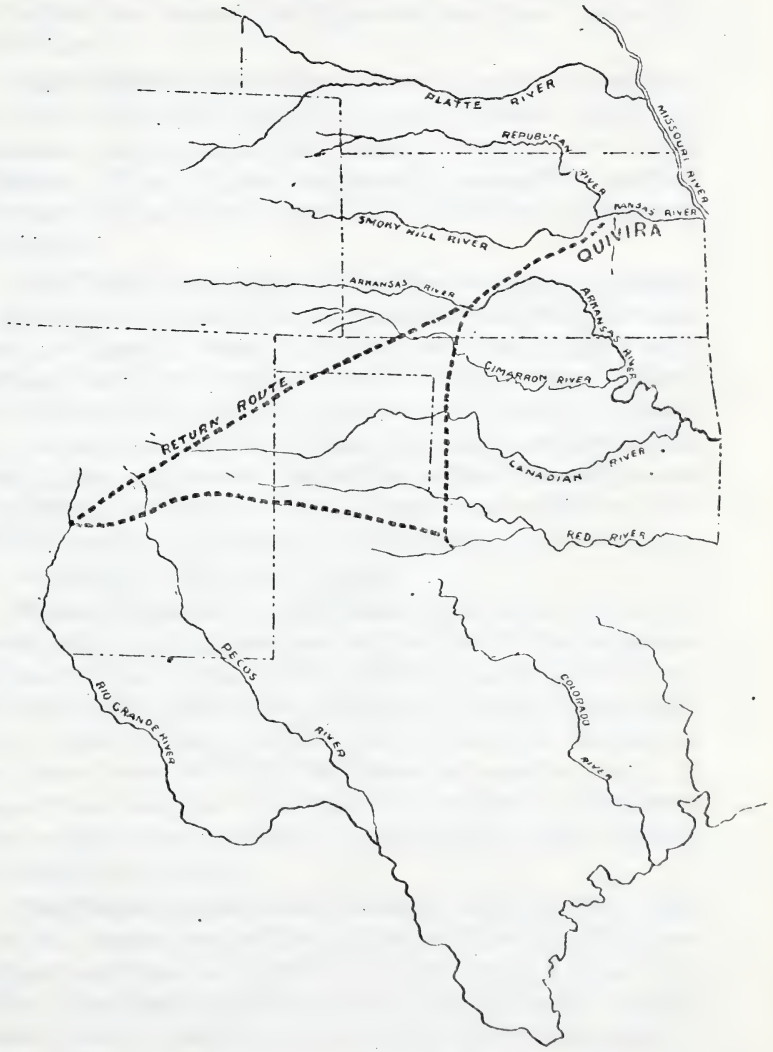
Coronado's Expedition.—With a force of 300 Spanish officers and soldiers, accompanied by 1,000 Indians, Coronado marched northward into New Mexico in 1540. Instead of the rich cities which had been vainly pictured by the



CORONADO'S MARCH

golden dreams of the Spaniards, Coronado found only humble, mud-walled Pueblo Indian villages, in which there was no gold. After spending the winter in the valley of the Rio Grande, Coronado marched with his little army in search of the mythical land of Quivira, where gold was said to abound. His course led eastward across the Texas Panhandle into what is now Oklahoma; thence northward and





ROUTE TRAVERSED BY CORONADO

northeastward into Kansas, whence he returned by a more direct route to the Rio Grande. Thus it was that, in 1541, the region now known as Oklahoma was first visited by white men.

Other Spanish Explorers.—After Coronado's time there were other Spanish expeditions which extended their explorations into or across the country which is now called Oklahoma. Most of these were merely in search of gold or adventure and no attempt was made to plant any settlements or colonies.

The French in America.—The first French settlements in America were made in the valley of the St. Lawrence River, in Canada, about the same time the English were planting their first colonies on the Atlantic coast. From their settlements on the St. Lawrence the French extended their explorations further inland, first to the region of the Great Lakes and then to the valleys of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries. New Orleans was settled in 1717 and the country now known as Oklahoma was claimed as a part of Louisiana from that time on.

French Explorers in Oklahoma.—The first French explorers entered Oklahoma on the valleys of the Arkansas and Red rivers. Bernard de La Harpe (bar'-när dā lä-ärp) ascended the Red River from Louisiana, in 1719, in command of an exploring party which visited Southern Oklahoma. Two years later, in 1721, La Harpe led another party of French from Louisiana with which he explored the Arkansas River as far up as the mouth of the Canadian River, making the journey in canoes.

The French Trappers and Traders.—Within a short time after the exploration of the rivers of Eastern Oklahoma, trappers and traders in search of furs began to visit that region. They generally kept close to the navigable streams, as they always traveled and carried their belongings in canoes. They were engaged in trapping beaver, otter, mink and other fur-bearing animals and also in trading trinkets to the Indians for furs and peltries.

The French Indian Policy.—It was the constant aim of those in authority in the French colonies in America to treat the Indians kindly and hold their confidence and good will. The English and Spanish colonists, on the other hand, very generally treated the Indians as inferiors, often show-



AMERICAN BUFFALO OR BISON

ing neither the spirit of generosity nor that of justice, but rather one of harshness. The French policy of friendliness proved to be a wise one. It paid in a business way, for the French traders were more prosperous than those of the English or Spanish colonies. It rendered wars between the French and the Indians much less frequent than those between the Indians and the colonists of England and Spain, and caused the Indians to remain firm in their friendship to the French in time of war with the colonies of those nations.

French and Spanish Rivalry.—From the time of the first appearance of French explorers in the valley of the lower Mississippi, the Spaniards of Mexico manifested a spirit of intense jealousy. The activities of the French in exploring the region west of the Mississippi and in cultivating the friendship of the Indians aroused a warlike spirit in the Spanish colonies. Although the French settlements along the Mississippi were nearly a thousand miles from their own settlements in the valley of the Rio Grande, the Spanish governors and people were not willing to share with the French the ownership of the great wilderness lying between them, so several clashes occurred between their forces.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Louisiana Changes Owners.—At the close of the French and Indian War, in 1763, when France gave up Canada to Great Britain, the province of Louisiana ceased to be a French possession, having been formally ceded to Spain by the King of France to keep the British from taking it. During the next thirty-seven years Louisiana belonged to Spain, though its people, language and customs continued to be French. On October 1, 1801, Napoleon Bonaparte compelled the King of Spain to give Louisiana back to France, though he had to keep the transaction secret lest Great Britain, which was then at war with France, might at once seek to take it by force of arms. Finally, concluding that the ownership of such a



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

distant colony would be difficult to defend, Napoleon entered into a deal for the sale of Louisiana to the United States of America, the contract for such sale being formally signed May 2, 1803. Thus all the present state of Oklahoma except that part embraced in the present counties of Beaver, Texas and Cimarron (which was then a part of the Spanish-Mexican domain) became American territory.

Indian Wars.—The only Indian wars that touched the Oklahoma country during this period of which there is any record were those which occurred between the Spaniards of the Rio Grande Valley and the Comanches who roamed over the Plains of Western Oklahoma. These Indians made war on the Spanish settlements very frequently, their principal object being plunder. After the Indians secured horses from the Spaniards and learned to use them, they could go much farther and faster on their warlike raids than they could do when they had to journey on foot. For this reason the Spanish settlements in New Mexico lived in constant dread of the raiding Comanches.

The First Trading Post.—About the year 1796, a trading post was established by the Chouteaus (shū-tō) of St. Louis, on the east bank of the Grand (or Neosho) River. This trading post, which was situated near the present town of Salina, in Mayes County, was the first white settlement in Oklahoma.

Summary.—The first period in the history of Oklahoma covers over 260 years. The Frenchman and the Spaniard saw all sides of Oklahoma, but they left little to show for it except the meager records of their explorations. Our interest in them and in their explorations lies in the fact that they visited and beheld the country which we now call our own. We are often reminded of them by names which still appear on the map of Oklahoma bestowed by them upon certain streams and mountains. Their records served only to guide the men of another race and speech who were to come later. To us, the one great event of the period is the purchase of Louisiana, whereby the vast region in which Oklahoma is included became a part of the American republic.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

First Period.

1. To what nationality did the first white men who explored Oklahoma belong? From what direction did they come? How did they travel?

2. When did Coronado start to search for Quivira? What induced him and his men to undertake such a journey? What part of Oklahoma did Coronado's expedition traverse?

3. Who was the first French explorer to visit Oklahoma? What rivers did he explore? How did his party travel?

4. In what business or occupation did the first French settlers of the Mississippi Valley engage? How did the French settlers treat the Indians? Why was that the wise course to pursue?

5. How far were French colonies in the Mississippi valley from those of Spain in New Mexico? Why were the Spaniards jealous of the French?

6. How did the acquisition of horses affect the Indians?

7. Of what French colony or province was Oklahoma claimed to be a part? What happened to the province of Louisiana in 1763? When did Louisiana again become a French possession? Who was at the head of the French government at that time?

8. When was the first trading post established in Oklahoma? By whom was it established? Where was it located?

9. What did the French consul do with the province of Louisiana? Who was president of the United States when this deal was consummated?

SECOND PERIOD

(1803-1825)

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

Oklahoma in the United States.—The Louisiana country was formally delivered to the representatives of the United States Government in 1803 and 1804—New Orleans, December 20, 1803, and St. Louis, March 10, 1804—but it was more than two years before any of the country which is now known as Oklahoma was visited by officials of the Government. Within the twenty years following, however, Oklahoma was visited by several exploring expeditions and within its limits there were planted two military posts, or forts, which were garrisoned by United States soldiers. There were also several fur trading posts and at least one missionary station established during that period.

The Sparks Red River Expedition.—In May, 1806, a small force, consisting of twenty soldiers and four civilians, under the command of Capt. Richard Sparks, attempted to ascend the Red River, from Louisiana, in boats. It was the purpose of the expedition to visit the country of the Pawnee Pique (Wichita) Indians. Unfortunately, just about the time that Captain Sparks and his little band of explorers reached the southeastern part of the present state of Oklahoma, they were met by a large force of Spanish troops under the command of Capt. Francisco Viana (frän-cēs′-cō

vē-ä′-nä) which opposed further progress, so the expedition had to be abandoned.

The Sparks Expedition was only a part of a general scheme for the exploration of the newly acquired Louisiana country. Almost simultaneous with it were the expeditions of Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike in the valleys of the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, and of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whose little band of intrepid explorers ascended the Missouri to its source, crossed the continental divide and descended the Columbia to its mouth, and then returned in safety, though enduring great hardships.

Wilkinson's Descent of the Arkansas.—Late in the summer of 1806 an expedition under the command of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, left St. Louis to explore the regions of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. After visiting the Osage and Kansas Indians in Missouri and Eastern Kansas and the Pawnee Indians on the Republican River a short distance south of the Kansas-Nebraska boundary, the expedition marched in a southwestward course until it reached the great bend of the Arkansas River, in Central Kansas. At that point, Lieut. James B. Wilkinson was detached from the main command with five enlisted men for the purpose of descending the Arkansas. This little party made the trip down the river in the late fall and early winter, arriving safely at the settlements along the lower course of the Arkansas.

WILKINSON ON THE ARKANSAS.

Lieut. James B. Wilkinson was a son of Gen. James Wilkinson, who was in command of the Western Department of the United States Army at that time. General Wilkinson was more or less implicated in the plans and schemes of Aaron Burr, so the trip of his son down the valley of the Arkansas through Southern Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma, at that particular time and under General Wilkinson's direction, was perhaps doubly significant.

The Wilkinson party constructed two small canoes, one by hollowing out a cottonwood log and the other by stretching buffalo and elk skins over a frame-work of poles, and in these they launched forth October 28, 1806. The weather was very cold at the time. The boats had to be abandoned on account of shallow water and sand bars at the end of one day's effort. The party then traveled on foot down the river bank for several days. Near where the city of Wichita, Kansas, now stands, two more canoes were built by hollowing out cottonwood logs. In these the party continued the journey down the river to its mouth.

Lieutenant Pike planned to explore the source of the Red River on his way back to the states, but he was arrested in the mountains

of Northern New Mexico by the Spanish authorities and was returned to the United States by way of Texas and Louisiana.

Other Explorations.—George C. Sibley, U. S. Indian agent at Fort Osage, on the Missouri, visited the salt plains of the Cimarron and the Salt Fork (Nescatunga) and explored the surrounding region in 1811. In 1819, Maj. William Bradford, with a company of soldiers, explored the valleys of the Poteau and Kiamitia rivers in Southeastern Oklahoma. In 1820, the exploring party under Maj. Stephen H. Long, returning from the Rocky Mountains, passed eastward across Oklahoma, the line of march being between two branches of the Canadian River.



GEORGE C. SIBLEY

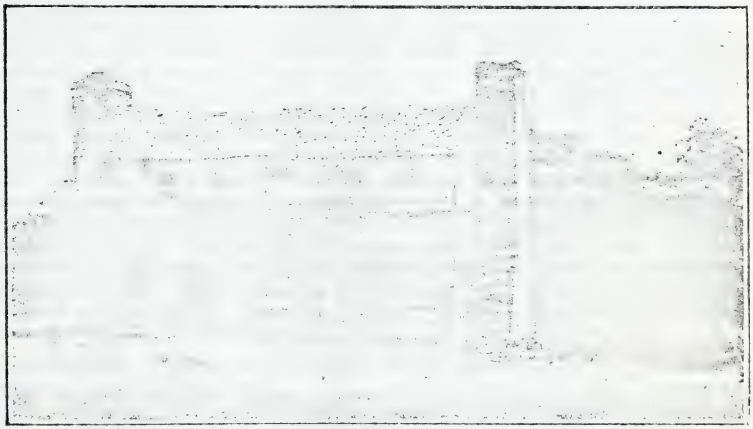
Boundary Dispute Settled.—February 22, 1819, a treaty was made between Spain and the United States whereby the dispute as to the boundary between the Spanish possessions in Mexico (including Texas at that time) and the Louisiana country (which had been purchased from France by the United States) was finally settled. The channel of the Red River westward from the 94th meridian to the 100th meridian, thence following the latter meridian northward to the Arkansas River, formed a part of the boundary. The boundary thus fixed still marks the division between the states of Oklahoma and Texas except the line which bounds Beaver, Cimarron and Texas counties on the south.



MAJ. S. H. LONG

Tecumseh in Oklahoma.—In the early part of 1811, Tecumseh, the great war chief of the Shawnees, visited the Osage Indians in Northeastern Oklahoma and tried to secure their help in combining all of the Indian tribes to resist the further advance of the white settlers. The Osages were greatly impressed by the eloquent words of Tecumseh, but they declined to join his movement to fight the white man.

The First Military Posts.—In 1817, the Government established a military post at Belle Point, a picturesque spot immediately below the mouth of the Poteau River and



OFFICERS' QUARTERS, FORT GIBSON

therefore adjoining the eastern boundary of the present state of Oklahoma. This post was named Fort Smith. Seven years later, in April, 1824, Col. Matthew Arbuckle, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, selected the site of another military post on the eastern bank of the Grand (or Neosho) River and a short distance above its mouth. This post was named Cantonment Gibson. A month later, the site for still another military post was selected by Colonel Arbuckle in the valley of the Kiamitia a few miles above its mouth. This post was called Cantonment Towson.

Cantonment Gibson later became known as Fort Gibson. It was named for Col. George Gibson, at that time and for many years afterward at the head of the subsistence department of the U. S. Army. It was a garrisoned post almost continuously for nearly seventy years. The original post consisted of hewed log buildings surrounded by a palisade of logs set on end in the ground and loopholed for defensive fire, with log block-houses at the corners. This post was situated in the valley, close to the river bank. Subsequently the building of a new post was undertaken and the few remaining buildings are those of frame and stone which stand on Garrison Hill, overlooking the site of the first post. It was long the station of the regimental headquarters, was situated near the agencies of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Osage tribes of Indians and was a center of social as well as official life in the Indian Territory. Visitors to the Indian country never failed to call at Fort Gibson. Many noted men of the last century were guests within its hospitable quarters. Among these might be mentioned Washington Irving, George Catlin (the painter of Indian portraits and scenes), John Howard Payne (the author of "Home, Sweet Home"), and J. M. Stanley (artist). Among the noted military men who were stationed there as officers at various times might be mentioned Jefferson Davis, David Hunter, Philip St. George Cooke, Stephen Kearney, Edwin V. Summer, Braxton Bragg, D. H. Rucker and others whose names were destined to be known to fame. The Cherokee Indians long objected to the maintenance of a military post in their midst and, finally, in 1857, it was abandoned and the garrison was withdrawn. It was re-occupied during the Civil War, first by the Confederate forces and afterward by those of the Federal Army, eventually becoming the center of Union operations for the surrounding region. Fort Gibson was finally abandoned as a military station in 1891. The town of Fort Gibson, which is the oldest continuous settlement in Oklahoma, occupies the site upon which the post was built.

Indian Wars.—Although other parts of the United States had Indian wars, especially between 1811 and 1815, the only Indian war in Oklahoma during this period, of which there is any record, was the one between the Osage Indians and the Cherokees of Arkansas.

First Indian Mission and School Established.—In 1820 a mission and school was established for the Osage Indians in the valley of the Grand (or Neosho) River, near the town of Chouteau, in Mayes County. It was under the patronage and control of the United Missionary Society and was called the Union Mission. This was the first missionary station and the first school in Oklahoma. This mission was operated until 1836.

Arkansas Territory Organized.—The territory of Arkansas was created by act of Congress, March 2, 1819. Its

limits included not only all of the present state of Arkansas, but also nearly all of Oklahoma as far west as the 100th meridian.

Arkansas Jurisdiction.—That part of Oklahoma north of 36° 30′ was not included in the territory of Arkansas. At different times between 1819 and 1829, the territorial legislative assembly of Arkansas defined the boundaries of counties in the wilderness which was afterward included in the limits of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations.

The Migration of the Indian Tribes.—There were several causes which brought about the removal of the Indian tribes from their old homes, east of the Mississippi River, to the western wilderness which afterward became known as the Indian Territory. In the first place, many of the Indians had become so dissatisfied with the white settlers, who were crowding about them on all sides, that they were not only willing but anxious to move to a place where they would be free from such surroundings. Then, too, the Government wished to have the Indians located where their affairs could be managed with the least possible interference from troublesome white people. Finally, the missionaries, who were laboring to convert the Indians to Christianity and to help them to adopt the ways of civilization, urged that the Indians be taken so far into the wilderness that they would be beyond the reach and unwholesome influence of dishonest white traders and whiskey sellers who were the cause of so much of the trouble and unhappiness of the Indians. For these reasons, the Government undertook to secure treaties with the Indians whereby they would agree to remove west of the Mississippi. There were a number of treaties entered into between the Government and the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole tribes between 1825 and 1835 for this purpose.

The Fur Trade.—The fur trade continued much as it had been during the latter part of the previous period. However, American traders began to come in and compete with the Creole French traders who had so long controlled the trade of this entire region.

The First Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.—By the terms of the first treaty for the removal of the Choctaw Indians, October 20, 1820, they were to give up all their tribal lands in Mississippi and in return were to receive a grant of all the lands lying between the Canadian and Red rivers in the western part of the (then) territory of Arkansas. This was the first tract set aside as an Indian reservation within the limits of the present state of Oklahoma.

Summary.—This period in the history of Oklahoma was largely devoted to exploration by Americans. This, together with the establishment of several military posts and new trading stations and one mission helped to pave the way for the settlement of the tribes from east of the Mississippi which was soon to follow. There were no Indian wars of consequence in Oklahoma during this period, though Tecumseh endeavored to incite one.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Second Period.

1. Who was the first American to attempt to explore Oklahoma? Why did he turn back without completing his mission?

2. Who descended the Arkansas River in 1806? What part of Oklahoma did he pass through in the course of his journey? What other explorers visited Oklahoma during this period?

3. When was Fort Smith established? Fort Gibson? Fort Towson? Give the location of each of these posts.

4. When and how was the western boundary of Oklahoma determined? What foreign nation claimed the territory that bordered upon Southern and Western Oklahoma at that time?

5. For what tribe of Indians was the first mission and school established in Oklahoma? When and where was it established and what was it called?

6. What can you tell of the fur trade in Oklahoma during this period? Did the French traders continue to control the fur trade?

7. What noted Indian leader visited Oklahoma in 1811? For what purpose did he come? Did he succeed?

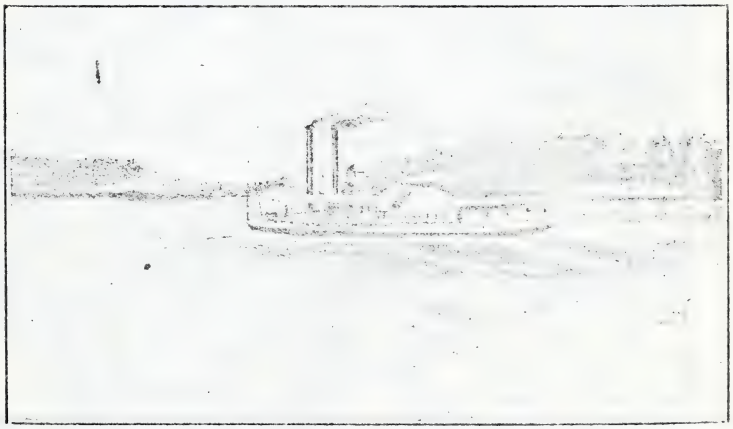
8. When was it first proposed to establish an Indian Territory?

THIRD PERIOD

(1825-1840)

INDIAN MIGRATION FROM THE EAST.

The Santa Fe Trail.—By an act of Congress which was approved March 3, 1825, the president of the United States was authorized and directed to cause a road to be marked

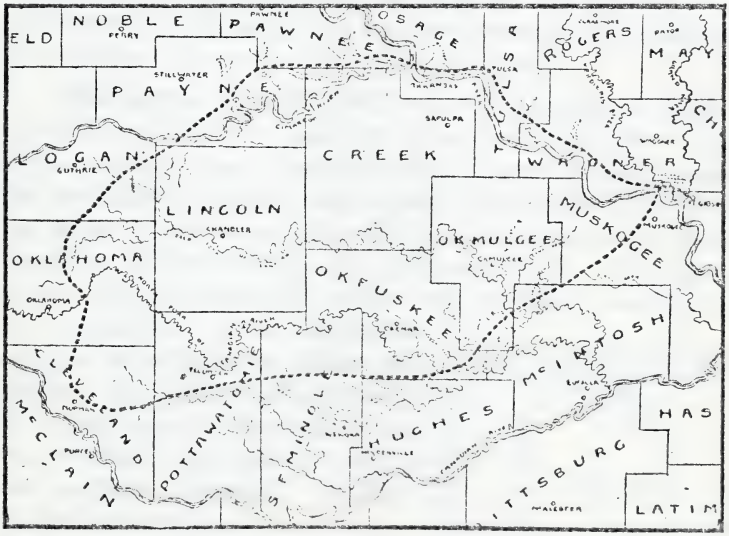


A STEAMBOAT OF THE TYPE IN USE ABOUT 1830

out from a point on the Missouri River to the Spanish settlements in New Mexico. The work of locating, surveying and marking the proposed road was performed during the years 1825-6-7. For a distance of about fifty miles this road, or "trail," as it was more commonly called, passed over Oklahoma soil, entering what is now Cimarron County from the north and running in a general southwestwardly direction across that county.

The First Steamboat.—The first steamboat that entered the waters of the Arkansas River in the Indian Territory was the "Facility," which, under the command of Captain Philip Pennywit, ascended that stream as far as Fort Gibson in 1828. From that time on, Fort Gibson was visited regularly by one or more steamboats each year.

The Cherokee Nation.—By the terms of the treaty between the Government and the chiefs and head men of the Western Cherokees (i. e., those who had moved west of the



ROUTE OF WASHINGTON IRVING'S TOUR OF THE PRAIRIES, 1832

Mississippi and who were then living in Arkansas), May 6, 1828, it was proposed to settle the entire Cherokee tribe on a new reservation west of Arkansas Territory.

The Chickasaw and Seminole Treaties.—In 1832, the Seminole Indians, of Florida, and the Chickasaw Indians, of Mississippi and Tennessee, were induced to agree to remove to new reservations in the region west of the Mississippi.



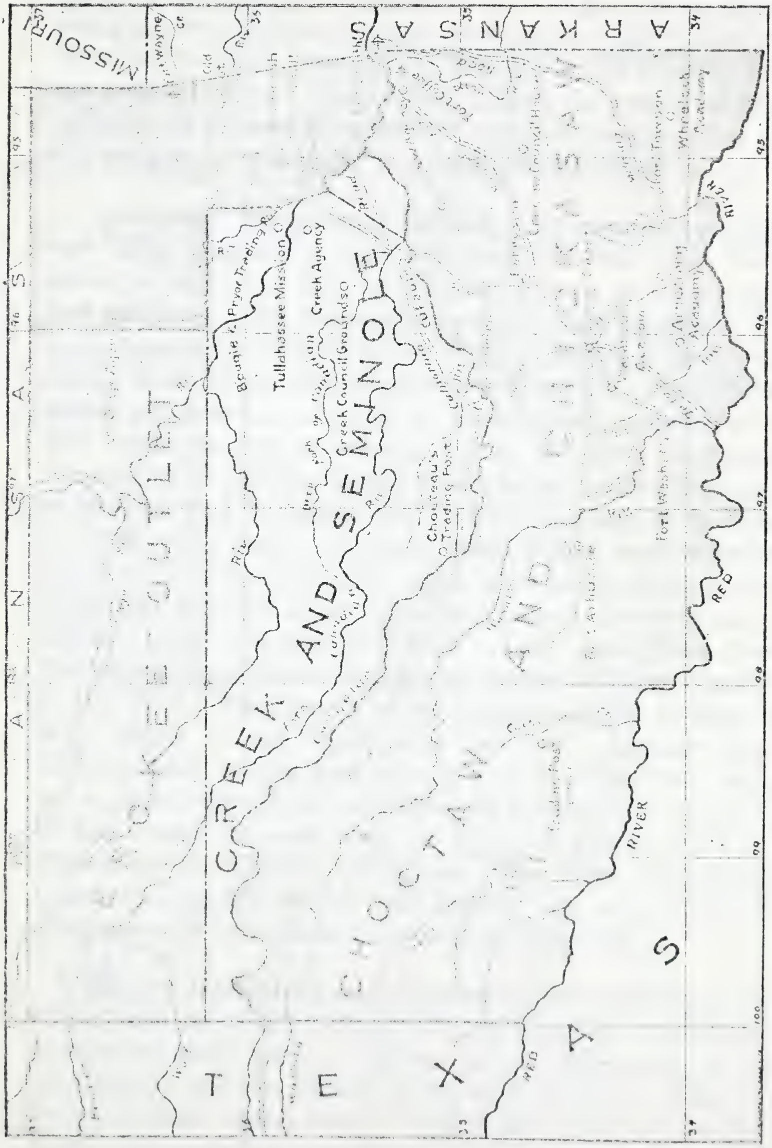
An Indian Territory to Be Established.—An act of Congress, approved May 26, 1830, provided for the establishment of an Indian Territory. By its terms, the president of the United States was authorized to select from the public lands a tract not included in any organized state or territory and not belonging to other Indian tribes and to cause the same to be set aside for division into a suitable number of districts or reservations to be given to Indian tribes in exchange for lands in the states east of the Mississippi which they might be willing to give up and leave. Although no formal action was taken by the president, the country immediately west of the state of Missouri and the territories of Arkansas and Iowa became known as the Indian Territory.

Washington Irving's Visit.—In the autumn of 1832, a company of rangers marched westward from the Osage Agency (which was a few miles above Fort Gibson), crossed the Arkansas just above the mouth of the Cimarron, forded the latter a few miles below Guthrie and crossed the North Canadian in the vicinity of Oklahoma City. Washington Irving, the distinguished author and traveler, accompanied the expedition as an interested witness of wilderness sights and scenes. He afterward embodied his experience and observations of an outing in Oklahoma in a charming narrative entitled, "A Tour of the Prairies."



HENRY LEAVENWORTH

The Leavenworth Expedition.—An important expedition was organized at Fort Gibson in the summer of 1834. It was undertaken for the purpose of seeking to gain the friendship of the Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita and other tribes of Indians which roamed in the region of the Wichita Mountains. The expedition was organized under the command of Gen. Henry Leavenworth and was accompanied by Gov.



OKLAHOMA, 1836-1856

Montfort Stokes, who was acting as a peace commissioner for the Government. The expedition went far into an almost unexplored wilderness, visiting the village of the Wichita Indians on the North Fork of the Red River and meeting with the Indians of the other tribes. Upon its return to Fort Gibson, delegations from several tribes accompanied it for the purpose of attending a grand peace council.

Continued Migration of Indians.—Although reservations had been assigned to the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek tribes in the Indian Territory, to which many of their people had already moved, the greater part of these tribes did not move from their old homes east of the Mississippi until after 1835. Most of the Creeks came west in 1836. The Chickasaws purchased an interest in the Choctaw reservation in 1837 and, shortly afterward, began to move westward. A majority of the Cherokees refused to leave their old homes in Georgia and Tennessee and had to be removed by force in 1836. The people of all of these tribes were strongly attached to their old homes. Many if not most of them were compelled to move away to a strange and distant country against their own will and wish. They underwent great hardship and suffering during the course of their journeys to the West. The history of the removal of the Indians of these tribes to the West is a sad one. Another band of Cherokees, which had been living in Texas for many years, was driven out of that country and came to the north to settle with the main body of the tribe shortly after the arrival of the Eastern Cherokees. The bitter feeling between the Cherokees who had favored the removal treaty and those who had opposed it remained for years.

Slavery Introduced into Oklahoma.—The Indians of the tribes from the South had adopted many of the habits and customs of their white neighbors in the states east of the Mississippi. As the ownership of negro slaves was lawful in all of those states from which these tribes had moved, many of them had become slave owners. When they moved

to their new reservations in the Indian Territory, they brought their slaves with them.

Indian Wars.—The Indian wars in the Indian Territory during this period were few and not of much importance. Most of them were between Indians of the tribes who had moved from the East, on the one side, and those of the tribes which were native in this part of the country, on the other. In nearly every case the Government induced the members of the various tribes to cease from warfare against each other and to live as friends.

New Military Posts.—Two military posts were established during this period, Fort Coffee, in the Choctaw Nation, on the Arkansas River, in 1834, and Fort Wayne, in the northeastern part of the Cherokee Nation in 1838.

The Fur Trade.—The coming of the Indians of the civilized tribes into the eastern part of Oklahoma soon caused the fur traders to leave their old trading posts in that section of the country and led them to build new posts further west. Besides the trading posts of the big fur companies and their agents, there were many independent traders who went out on the Plains with a few pack animals loaded with knives, colored cloths, trinkets and other wares suitable for trading. These were exchanged for furs; buffalo robes and other articles to be had in the camps of the wild Indians.

Early Progress.—The Indians who moved to Oklahoma from east of the Mississippi between 1825 and 1840 were already well on the way toward civilized life. They therefore began to prosper in their new homes after they became settled once more. They raised small fields of corn, wheat and cotton and kept large herds of live stock, including horses, cattle and hogs. Their government agents and the missionaries, who had come to labor among them, tried to encourage them to adopt all the ways of civilization. Some of the traders, on the other hand, wanted these Indians to abandon the ways of civilization and live altogether by hunting and trapping. They lived plainly, their fields and

herds and the game that abounded in the forest and on the prairie supplying most of their needs. With but few exceptions their homes were built of logs. As a tribe, the Cherokees were the most progressive. This was largely due to the fact that the writing and printing of their language had been made possible by the invention of the Cherokee alphabet by Sequoyah.

1727376



SEQUOYAH

PROSPEROUS INDIANS

The Western Cherokees, who had already been living in the Indian Territory for some years before the arrival of the main body of the tribe from east of the Mississippi, had so many horses, cattle and hogs at the time of the migration of the remainder of the tribe that the Government was enabled to purchase from them enough animals for the use of the new comers in stocking their farms.

While most of the Indians of the tribes from the East were engaged in farming and stock raising, a few of them became merchants and others became wandering traders among the wild tribes of the Plains. Some of the Cherokee Indians seem to have been engaged in river traffic by means of flat boats on the Cumberland

and Tennessee before they came West. They still kept up an active interest in such affairs, which is evident from the fact that, as early as 1837, they owned and operated a fine steamboat which plied between their country on the Arkansas and the lower Mississippi to New Orleans.

Tribal Constitutions.—The Cherokees had a tribal constitution which had been formally adopted in 1827. It was republican in form, having legislative, judicial and executive departments. This Cherokee constitution is said to have been modeled after that of the state of Mississippi and, in turn, it served as a model for the constitutions of the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek nations.

SEQUOYAH.

Sequoyah, or George Guess, was born about 1760, being the son of a white father and a Cherokee mother. There is a tradition to the effect that his father was Nathaniel Gist, son of Christopher Gist, the North Carolina scout who accompanied George Washington on his memorable mission to the French posts on the Allegheny, in 1753, the story running that Nathaniel Gist was captured by Cherokee Indians at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela and kept as a prisoner among them for many years. This has never been established as a fact, however, and it is more probable that his father was a German peddler from one of the Moravian settlements of the adjacent region in Carolina.

Sequoyah grew up ignorant and untutored. When young he was unable to speak or understand English and, even in later life when signing his name to a document in English, he merely made his mark as any illiterate would. When he first saw books at the mission schools he was informed that the characters represented the words of the spoken language. Not understanding how this was done, he attempted to make characters of his own for the Cherokee language. At first he undertook to make a separate character for each word, but finding that impracticable, he reduced his invention to a system by making a separate character, or letter, for each possible syllable in the language and one for the letter "s." In all, he had eighty-five characters or letters in his alphabet. He was enabled to teach this syllabic alphabet to any Cherokee, old or young, within three weeks. Types of the new alphabet were cast and books and newspapers were printed in the Cherokee language. As a result, the printing of books and pamphlets for the Cherokee Indians in Roman text ceased, save when the English language was used.

Sequoyah was greatly honored by his people and his memory is revered by them to this day. He first visited the Western Cherokees, in Arkansas, in 1822. The next year he moved west and remained. He was a leader of the Western Cherokees (Old Settlers) at the time of the migration of the Eastern Cherokees in 1838-9. He died in 1844 while on a hunting and exploring excursion to New Mexico and was buried near Taos, in that state.

Summary.—The story of the removal of the Indian tribes from the southern states and their settlement in the Indian Territory will always be one of thrilling interest, not alone to their descendants but to the American people

generally. The tales of the deeds of pioneers always fascinate us, but the pioneering stories of no state have surpassed those of the Indian Territory in heroic, pathetic and tragic interest. That period of the history of Oklahoma may furnish inspiration for the artists, musicians and poets of generations yet unborn.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Third Period.

1. When and by whom was the Santa Fe Trail located? What part of Oklahoma did it traverse? Tell briefly the story of the Santa Fe Trail and its importance in the early history of the Southwest.

2. When did the first steamboat reach Fort Gibson? What was the name of the steamboat? The name of its captain?

3. What noted author visited Oklahoma in 1832? What interesting book tells the story of his trip?

4. When did Congress pass an act providing for the establishment of an Indian Territory? What Indian treaties were made shortly afterward?

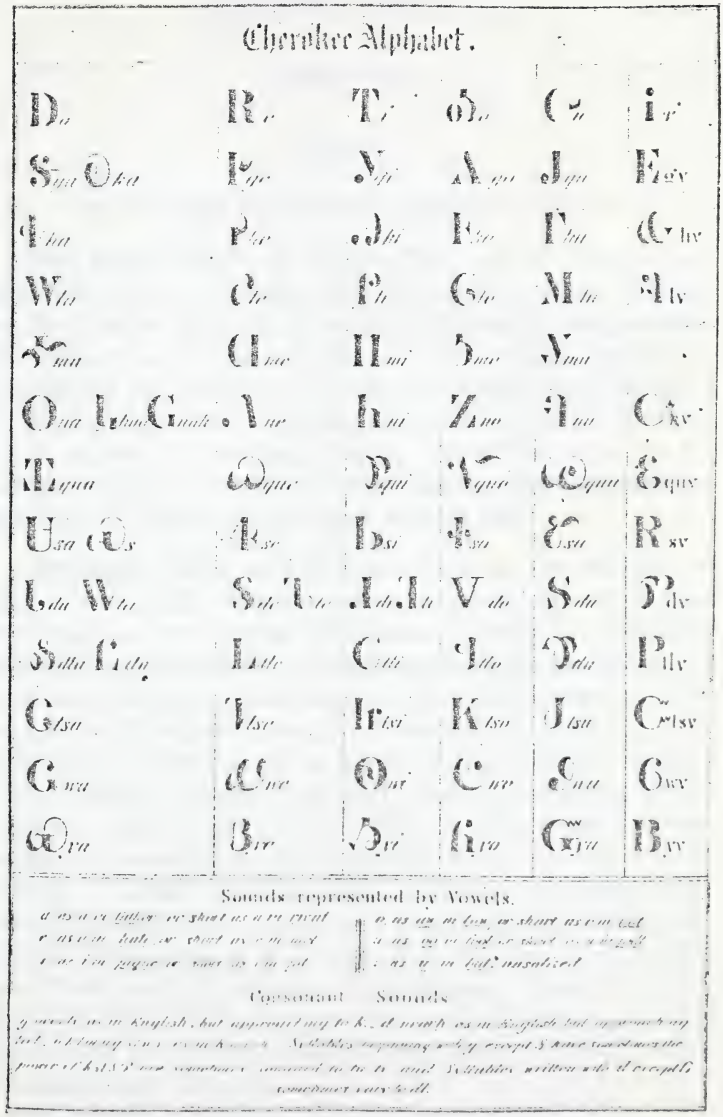
5. Tell the story of General Leavenworth's expedition. What tribes of Indians were visited? What veteran of the American Revolution accompanied the expedition? What noted painter of Indian portraits?

6. What tribes migrated to Oklahoma during this period? From what part of the United States did they come? What tribe joined the Choctaws?

7. When was slavery introduced into the Indian Territory? By whom was it introduced?

8. Where did the fur traders operate in the Indian Territory during this period? What other traders were there besides those who owned and operated trading posts?

9. Tell what you can about the life, occupation, customs and prosperity of the immigrant tribes.


Cherokee Alphabet.
Sounds represented by Vowels.
a as a in father, or short as u in rural
e as a in hate, or short as e in met
i as in pique, or short as in pit
o as aw in law, or short as o in not
u as oo in food, or short as u in put
v as u in but, unaltered
Consonant Sounds

FOURTH PERIOD

(1840-1860)

AN ERA OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT.

The Great Floods of 1844.—The year of 1844 was a memorable one in the Indian Territory as elsewhere throughout the West on account of the great floods which prevailed. In addition to the annual "June rise," which was due to the melting of snow in the mountains about the sources of the rivers, there was a season of unusual rainfall throughout the region of the Great Plains. All of the rivers in the Indian Territory overflowed their banks, causing great destruction of property and some loss of life.

Overland Trade and Travel.—During the summer of 1850, Lieut. J. H. Simpson surveyed and laid out a road from east to west across Oklahoma. From the Arkansas River the road followed the north bank of the Canadian to a point near Chouteau's trading post, in what is now the southern part of Cleveland County. Thence it followed the south bank of the Canadian to a point in the northern part of Caddo county, whence it crossed over to the valley of the Washita. After following the valley of that stream for some distance it re-entered the Canadian valley in Roger Mills County. Another overland trail, known as the Texas Road, came to be much used for travel and freighting during this period. Originally it was part of a military road leading from Fort Scott (Kansas) to Fort Gibson. From Fort Gibson to the Red River it followed the trail which was first marked out by the Leavenworth expedition in 1834, passing through Boggy Depot.

Indian Trade.—Trade among the Indians of the civilized tribes was not greatly unlike that of the country merchant

of that period in other parts of the country. Trade among the Indians of the wild tribes of the Plains was a profitable business, although there was often much risk in it.

Growth of Slavery.—With the increase of wealth among the Indians of the civilized tribes, the owning of negro slaves also increased. Most of the slave owners in the Indian Territory were Indians of the mixed-blood class. Some of these owned large plantations upon which many slaves were worked.

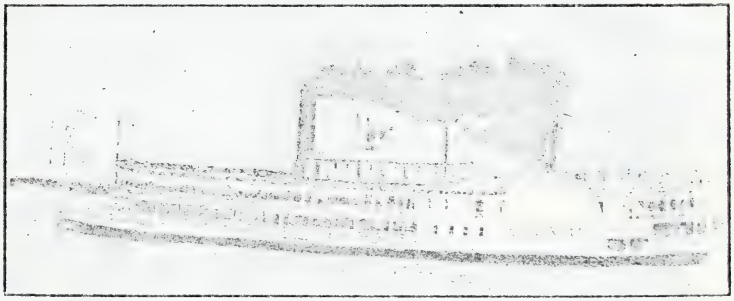
The Texas Cession.—On November 25, 1850, the state of Texas withdrew its claim to the ownership of lands lying north of 36° 30′ north latitude. The tract which thus became a part of the public domain of the United States included the counties of Beaver, Cimarron and Texas in the state of Oklahoma.

River Navigation.—During this period, steamboat navigation on the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries was largely used for both trade and travel. The merchants and traders of the Indian Territory made use of steamboats in shipping in goods and supplies and also in shipping out the products of the country which they handled. Some of the big steamboats from the lower Mississippi used to come up the Arkansas as far as Skullaville and Fort Gibson. Steamboats also navigated the Red River at certain seasons of the year as far up as the mouth of the Washita, a great deal of cotton being shipped to New Orleans in that way.

At the Steamboat Landing.

The arrival of a steamboat at Fort Gibson, or Skullaville, in olden times was always an important event in the life of the community. The sound of the whistle of the approaching vessel was a signal which was sure to cause an immediate gathering of the major portion of the inhabitants at the landing on the river bank. The negro deck hands were soon busied in unloading the cargo. Before long the landing would be covered with piles of freight for the merchants and traders and with great quantities of stores for the Government military posts and Indian agencies. Meanwhile many Indians of the Cherokee, Creek, Osage and other tribes would line the shore, most of them staring in wonder at the great "fire-canoe." At such times the engineers found great sport in blowing off the mud-valve with its loud roar, whereupon the crowd would run away from the boat.

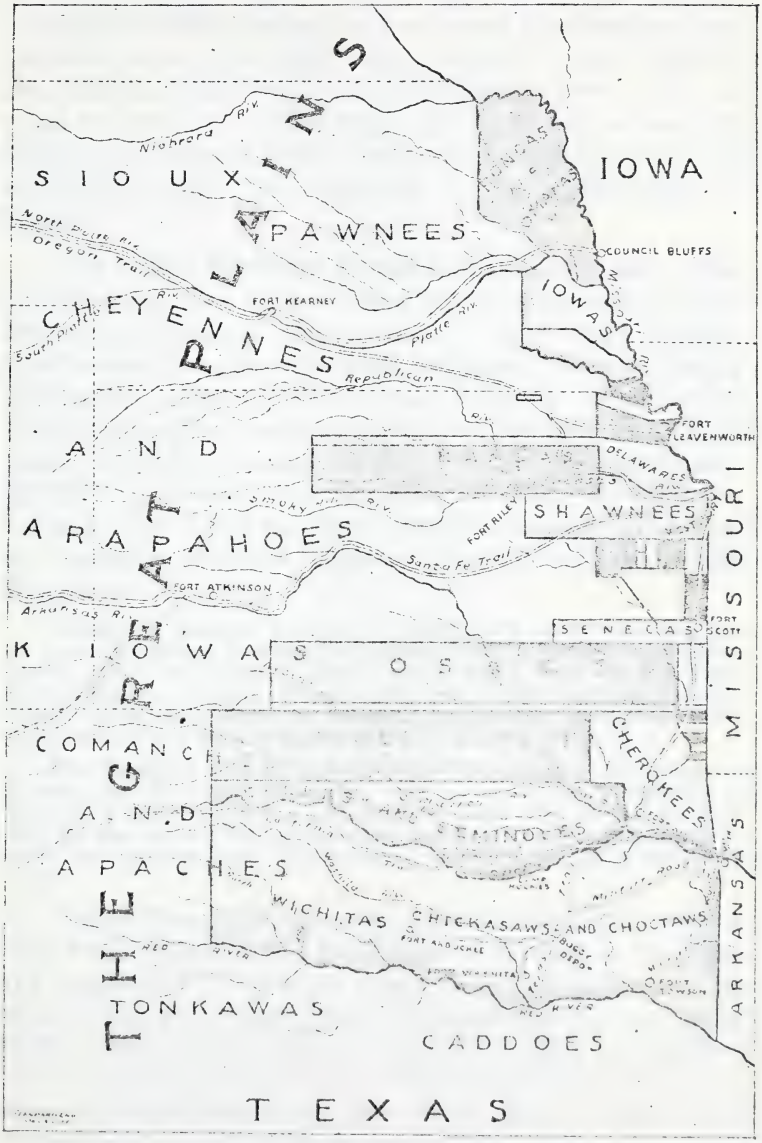
The cargo for the down-stream voyage sometimes included beef hides, casks of tallow and bags of corn, but almost always there would be great bales of buffalo robes and deer skins and furs, together with barrels and sugar hogsheads filled with pecans. Finally, when the craft was ready for its return voyage, some of the merchants and traders, who had been waiting for the arrival of "a good boat," would go aboard, followed by servants or employes carrying powder kegs or ax-boxes, filled with Mexican silver dollars, thus prepared for a journey to Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis or Cincinnati, where they planned to purchase new stocks of goods for their trade. Then, when the boat's bell clanged and the gangplank was raised and the reversed engines would start the paddle-wheels, the big craft would slowly back out into the channel, while the negro deck hands (who always sang at their work) would give voice to the wild chant of "Far' yo' well, Miss Lucy," and soon the steamboat would disappear around the bend of the river, leaving the little outpost to resume its wonted isolation and loneliness.



RIVER STEAMBOAT OF TYPE IN USE IN 1850-60

Besides the steamboats, keelboats and canoes, there was an occasional flatboat to be seen on the Arkansas. These were generally from Southwestern Missouri, where they were built, loaded with bacon, hides, ginseng, sarsaparilla, snakeroot and other pioneer commodities and products, then floated down the Cowskin to the Neosho (or Grand) and thence down to the Arkansas and Mississippi, where a market would be found for both boat and cargo, the crew returning home overland. Some of the Creek and Seminole Indians used to reach the outside world with such surplus products as dried peaches, beans, pecans, gopher peas, rice, etc., in large "dug-out" canoes, each made of a single cottonwood log of mammoth proportions, in which they floated down the Canadian to the Arkansas. Some of these canoes were of sufficient size to hold large barrels laid lengthwise.

Exploring Expeditions.—The wilderness of Central and Western Oklahoma still continued to be explored at rare intervals. In 1843, Capt. Nathan Boone, First U. S. Dragoons, commanded an expedition which explored the valleys



THE INDIAN TERRITORY, 1835-1854

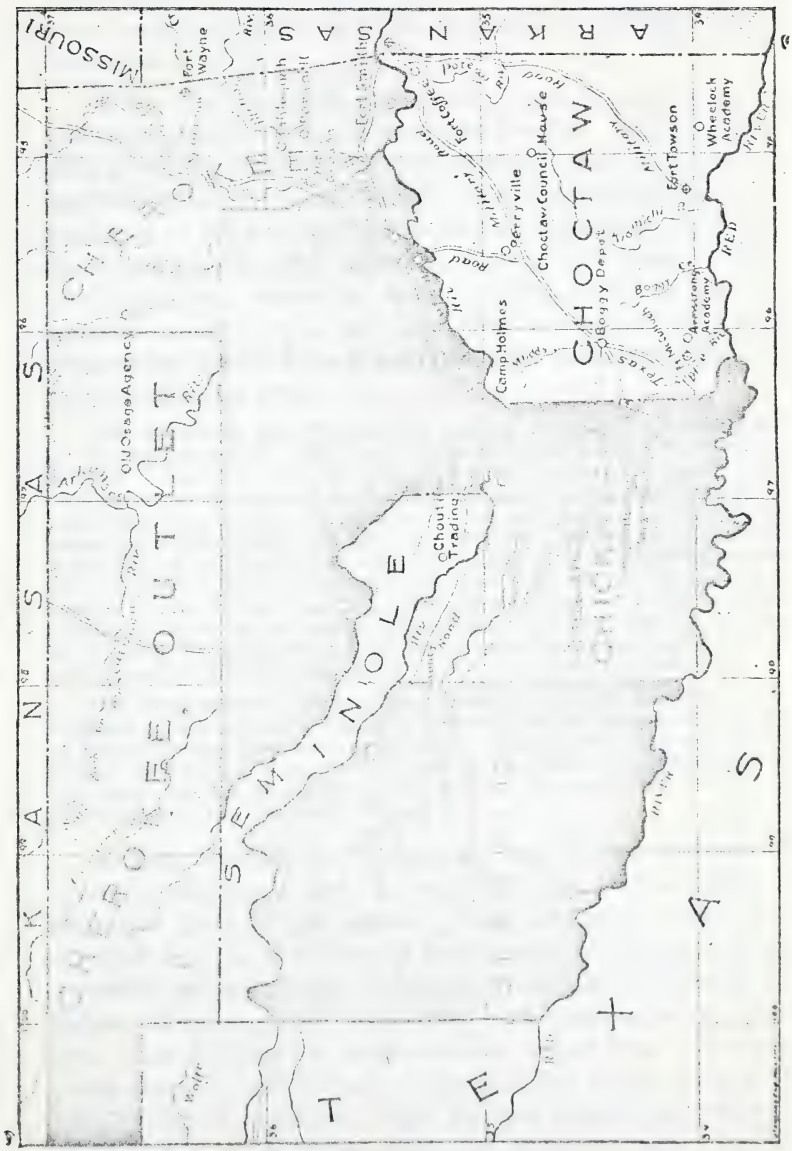
of the Arkansas, Cimarron and Salt Fork (Nescatunga), in Northern Oklahoma and on northward into Southern and Central Kansas. In 1845, Lieut. James J. Abert explored the valleys of the Canadian and Washita rivers in the extreme western part of Oklahoma. In the spring and summer of 1852, the sources of the Red River were explored by an expedition under the command of Capt. Randolph B. Marcy.

The Indian Territory Reduced in Size.—In May, 1854, Congress passed an act providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. These two territories were formed from parts of what had been known for nearly twenty-five years as the Indian Territory. The Indian Territory, proper, was thus reduced to the area which it included up to the passage of the Organic Act under which Oklahoma Territory was organized in 1890. The Kansas-Nebraska Act fixed the 37th parallel of north latitude as the boundary between Kansas Territory and the Indian Territory.

Indians in Kansas Territory.—Although Kansas was thus cut off from the Indian Territory, it contained the reservations of nearly twenty tribes of Indians, besides which there were several tribes of wild Indians of the Plains in the western part of the new territory. Eventually nearly all of these tribes were removed to Oklahoma, though not until after the close of the Civil War.

The Northern Boundary Surveyed.—The boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory was surveyed in the summer of 1858, by a party under the command of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Johnston, of the Second U. S. Dragoons. Colonel Johnston afterward became one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate Army.

Tribal Changes.—When the Chickasaws came west they joined the Choctaws and purchased an interest in the Choctaw reservation. For many years, they were also under the same tribal government and were supposed to have equal rights and privileges with the Choctaws. This arrangement was somewhat irksome to the Chickasaws because they were always out-numbered and out-voted. The Choctaws were therefore always in full control of the tribal government and only Choctaws were elected to office. The Chickasaws



OKLAHOMA, 1855-1866

finally insisted upon separating from the Choctaws and they were permitted to do so upon payment of $150,000 to the Choctaws, in 1855.

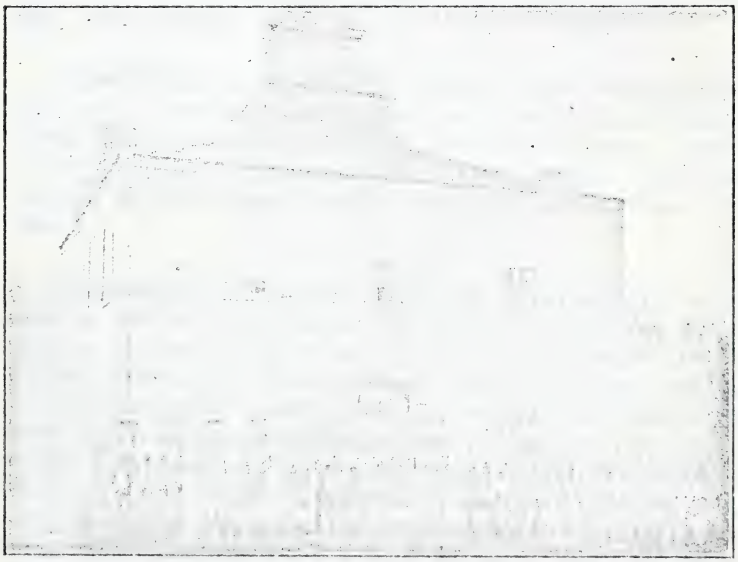
When the Seminoles first moved west from Florida, in 1845, they joined their relatives, the Creeks. Although they were given the right of full citizenship in the Creek Nation, the Seminoles were not satisfied. Like the Chickasaws, they preferred to govern themselves rather than be governed by the stronger tribe with whom they lived. In August, 1856, the Creeks and Seminoles made a treaty with the Government in which it was provided that a part of the Creek reservation should be set aside for the ownership and use of the Seminoles alone.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws having separated as the result of the agreement of 1855, both nations adopted new constitutions in 1857. The Choctaw Nation afterward adopted a considerable portion of the statutes of the state of Mississippi as their own laws. After the laws of the Chickasaw Nation had been adopted by the tribal legislature under the new constitution, a young man, who was a member of the tribe, was sent into Texas with the original copies (no duplicates being retained), for the purpose of having them printed. The young man who had been entrusted with this important mission mysteriously disappeared and the laws with him. As a result it became necessary to convene the tribal legislature in special session for the purpose of re-enacting the laws thus lost.

The reservation which was set aside for the Seminoles was bounded on the east by a line which would divide the present county of Pottawatomie into two very nearly equal parts. Thence it extended westward and northwestward to the Texas line, bounded on the south by the Canadian river and on the north by the North Canadian and the Cherokee Outlet.

Indian Wars.—The Comanche and Kiowa Indians of Western Oklahoma were at war with the whites much of the time during this period. Most of their raids were directed against the frontier settlements of Texas and the overland emigrant and freighting trains on the Santa Fe Trail. Peace councils were held and treaties were made from time to time but peace seldom lasted long. In these peace councils, the Indians of the civilized tribes often took part, trying to induce the wild Indians to quit the warpath and live on friendly terms with the whites and other Indian tribes.

Life Among the Civilized Tribes.—The lives led by the people of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole tribes during the period between the time they became settled in their new homes in the Indian Territory and the outbreak of the Civil War were simple, care free and happy. Their wants and needs were few and these were easily supplied. They lived at peace with the Government and with each other. The work of the patient and self-sacrificing missionaries among them was meeting with success. The neighborhood school as well as the national or tribal academy and seminary was doing its part to help them in the way of civilization. In many Indian homes there was real refinement. Not a few of the young men and women were sent to the colleges and seminaries in the east-



OLD CHICKASAW CAPITOL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(Built in 1856)

ern states to finish their education and training for life. There was not a railroad nearer than the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. All communication with the outside world

was by river steamboat, wagon train and stage coach. It was amid such surroundings that the Indians were slowly but surely making progress in the ways of knowledge, skill and enterprise and in the accumulation of wealth.

Indian Tribes Settled on the Washita.—Late in the summer of 1859 a number of small tribes and bands of Indians, which had been living on two reservations on the Brazos River in Texas, were removed to the Indian Territory and settled in the valley of the Washita River, within the limits of what is now Caddo County, Oklahoma. These tribes (which included the Caddoes, Keechis, Wacoes, Anadarkoes, Tonkawas, Absentee Shawnees, a small band of Delawares and the Peneteka Comanches) left Texas to avoid a war of extermination. Shortly after they arrived at their new reservation on the Washita, they were joined by the Wichitas, who formerly lived in the Wichita Mountains.

New Military Posts.—The military posts established in the Indian Territory during this period were Fort Washita (1842) and Fort Arbuckle (1851), both of which were located in the Chickasaw Nation, and Fort Cobb (1859), which was located in the Leased District, west of the Chickasaw Nation.

Summary.—The period of twenty years which ended shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War was distinguished as one of quiet and peaceful development in the Indian Territory. During this period the people of the five civilized tribes made great progress. Besides improving their farms and accumulating greater wealth in the way of flocks and herds and more comfortable homes, the people of these tribes gave other evidence of substantial development. They no longer depended on the missionary stations to furnish their only educational facilities, but began the establishment of tribal schools, academies and seminaries. Church organizations were common among them and temperance societies were formed in several of the tribes. In the Cherokee Nation an agricultural society was maintained. Many of the Indians had neat, well-kept homes, with all of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Fourth Period.

1. Why was the year 1844 a memorable one in the Indian Territory?

2. Why should the annexation of Texas to the United States be mentioned in Oklahoma history?

3. What great overland trails traversed Oklahoma? For what were these trails used?

4. What can you tell of trade among the Indians during this period?

5. Tell what you know about the growth of slavery in the Indian Territory.

6. How was merchandise shipped into the Indian Territory during this period?

7. Who finally explored the sources of the Red River?

8. Why did the Chickasaws seek to be independent of the Choctaws? Review some of the Indian treaties of this period.

9. What new military posts were established during this period? Give the location of each.

10. Tell what you know about life among the Indians of the civilized tribes during this period.

11. What tribes of Indians moved from Texas to Oklahoma in 1859? Why did they leave Texas? Where were they located in Oklahoma?

FIFTH PERIOD

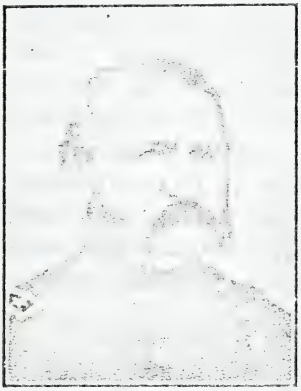
(1860-1865)

THE CIVIL WAR IN OKLAHOMA.

The Indian Territory at the Outbreak of the Civil War.—The dawning of the Civil War was a most unhappy event for the Indians of the civilized tribes. With the exception of the Seminoles, they had all been at peace with the white men for nearly fifty years and some of the tribes had been friendly for more than twice that long. Most of them were farmers. They raised fields of grain and cotton, owned herds of horses, cattle and hogs. Many of them owned negro slaves by whom much of the field labor was done. The life of the Indians was simple and care-free and their few wants were easily supplied. They wanted to remain at peace. They had no desire to take part in this trouble, which they rightfully called a White Man's quarrel. They had been friendly with the government of the United States so long that they were loath to make any change. On the other hand, all of these tribes had come from the South. Many of their customs and habits were peculiar to the South and many of their people were related by ties of marriage and blood to the people of the South. For these reasons they felt that duty called for a new alliance, even though their friendship for the government of the United States was strong.

The Beginning of the War in the Indian Territory.—The first events in the Civil War in Oklahoma were the abandonment of the military posts by the troops of the

United States Army. Most of these posts were abandoned within a month after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the Federal troops marching north under the command of Col. William H. Emory. Each post was promptly occupied by Confederate forces as soon as the Federal troops were withdrawn. Thus, the Indian Territory virtually passed into the control of the Confederates right at the outbreak of the war. On May 13, 1861, the Confederate Military District of the Indian Territory was established and Gen. Benjamin McCulloch was assigned as its commander.



COL. WILLIAM H. EMORY

The Confederate Government Seeks Friendship of the Indians.—The newly organized Confederate Government took steps to win the friendship of the Indians of the civilized tribes as well as to secure and hold military control of the Indian Territory. Efforts were made to induce all of the tribes to enter into treaties of friendship and alliance.

Confederate Treaties with Indian Tribes.—Albert Pike, as commissioner of the Confederate States, met the representatives of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations at North Fork Town (Eufaula) July 10-12 and August 1, 1861, and negotiated formal treaties of friendship and alliance with each of those tribes. The Cherokees acted with much less haste and it was not until the 7th of the following October that they entered into a formal treaty with the Confederate States. Commissioner Pike also induced a number of other tribes and parts of tribes to sign similar treaties.

Changed Relations.—By entering into treaties with the Confederate States, the Indians of the civilized tribes were

regarded as enemies of the United States, with which most of them had been living at peace for many years. Few of them could foresee the probable consequences of the war which was to follow or its possible effect upon them. The general histories of that great conflict scarcely mention the campaigns and battles which took place in the Indian Territory. Compared with the greater campaigns and battles between larger armies in other parts of the South, the events of the Civil War in the Indian Territory may seem unimportant. However, the war was as brutal, as cruel, as destructive and as wasteful in the Indian Territory as it was in any part of the South and the people of the civilized tribes learned that, if it was a White Man's quarrel, it also became a source of the Red Man's woe.

Flight of the Tribes on the Washita.—The greater part of the Indians of the Caddo, Wichita and other tribes, which had been settled on the new reservations on the Washita River only a year and a half before, abandoned their homes and fled northward across the Kansas line shortly after the Federal garrison was withdrawn from Fort Cobb.

Military Activities in the Indian Territory.—After making treaties with nearly all of the tribes in the Indian Territory, the work of organizing Indian troops for service in the Confederate Army was pushed as rapidly as possible. General Albert Pike was placed in command of these Indian troops, in November, 1861.

Tribes Divided by the War.—Not all of the Indians of the civilized tribes were willing to accept the alliance with the Confederate States to which their chiefs and counselors had agreed. Although the Federal Government had withdrawn its troops from the Indian Territory and had failed to fulfill its treaty agreements (including the payment of annuity moneys), many of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians remained firm in their attachment to the Union. Late in November, 1861, about 2,500 of these Indians gathered under the leadership of Opothleyohola (ō-pŏth′-lē-yō hō′lā).

The First Battle.—The followers of Opothleyohola were poorly fitted for a campaign as they were not organized and were scantily provided with arms, ammunition and provisions. They were also encumbered by their families. When they attempted to leave the Territory and move northward to Kansas, they were followed by a Confederate Indian force of about 1,500 men under the command of Col. Douglas H. Cooper. The Union Indians were overtaken at a point north of the Cimarron River, within the present limits of Osage County, where a battle was fought on the evening of November 19, 1861. It ended in a victory for the attacking Confederates.

Union Indians Again Defeated.—After gathering up his scattered followers Opothleyohola attacked Colonel Cooper's command at Chusto-Talasah (chūs′-tō-tä-lä′-sä) on Bird Creek (in Osage County), December 9, 1861. In the hot fight which followed, the Union Indians were defeated and driven off. Colonel Cooper then withdrew his command to Tulsey Town (Tulsa). Nearly two weeks later, Colonel Cooper's command was reinforced by a brigade of Arkansas and Texas troops under Col. James McIntosh. The Union Indians were found and attacked on Shoal Creek on December 26. In this fight, which was called the battle of Chustenahla (chūs′-tĕn-äh′-lä) the Union Indians were again defeated and scattered.

A Winter of Suffering.—The Indians who had thus openly avowed their attachment to the Union were nearly all driven north of the Kansas line late in December and early in January, 1862. The weather was bitterly cold. The Indians were accompanied by their families. Few of them had tents or shelter of any kind. Most of them were scantily clothed, many were without shoes, and food was scarce. The sufferings of these refugees during the winter of 1861-2 were almost indescribable. Sickness followed exposure and hunger, and hundreds of the refugees died.

The Battle of Pea Ridge and Its Effect.—The first event of importance in 1862 was the Battle of Pea Ridge. The

Confederate forces under the command of Gen. Albert Pike were marched across the line into Arkansas to take part in a campaign under Generals Price and Van Dorn. At the Battle of Pea Ridge, the Confederates were defeated by the Union forces under the command of Gen. R. S. Curtis. The effect of this battle on the Indian troops in the Confederate service was demoralizing.

Federal Activity in the Indian Territory.—Soon after the Union victory at Pea Ridge, E. H. Carruth, Federal commissioner to the Indian tribes of the Indian Territory, addressed letters to the leaders and chiefs of each of the civilized tribes, urging them to renew their alliance and friendly relations with the Federal Government. Three Indian regiments were also organized for the Union service in the Indian Territory.

The Three Indian Regiments were designated respectively as the First, Second and Third Regiments of the Indian Home Guard. The Indian Brigade, thus organized, continued in the active service until the end of the War. Col. Robert W. Furnas, who was afterward governor of Nebraska, was the first commander of the Indian Brigade.

Cherokee Country Invaded by Union Troops.—June 22, 1862, a force of 5,600 Union troops (including three Indian regiments) under command of Col. William Wier, marched southward from Humboldt, Kansas, and entered the Cherokee country. The only opposition to the advance of this force was that of Col. Stand Watie's Cherokee regiment. Gen. Albert Pike, who was in command of the Confederate military district of the Indian Territory, maintained his headquarters and held most of his force at Fort McCulloch, on the Blue River, in the southwestern part of the Choctaw country, although repeatedly ordered by General Hindman, department commander, to move them northward for the protection of the Cherokee country. General Pike finally resigned, and, when relieved of his command, was temporarily succeeded by Col. Douglas H. Cooper. Colonel Cooper at once advanced his command to the Arkansas River, where it was united with that of Col. Stand Watie.

At the same time a Confederate force of five regiments, under General Rains, moved northwestward into the Cherokee country from Fort Smith. The Federal forces thereupon retired northward into Kansas.

The Tonkawa Massacre.—Of the tribes which had settled on the Washita in 1859, the Tonkawas alone had remained attached to the Confederate Indian Agency, near Fort Cobb. While the Tonkawas were encamped near Anadarko, one night in October, 1862, they were attacked by a raiding party of Union Indians, including members of the Delaware, Creek, Shawnee, Kickapoo and possibly other tribes, and the greater part of the Tonkawas were killed.

Second Federal Invasion.—The Kansas division of the Army of the Frontier, under command of Gen. James G. Blunt, attacked the Confederate forces under command of Col. Douglas H. Cooper, at Old Fort Wayne, in the Cherokee country (near Maysville, Arkansas), October 22, 1862. The battle resulted in a victory for the Union forces, the Confederate troops retreating in great haste, westward, by way of Fort Gibson, across the Arkansas River, to Fort Davis. Fort Gibson was occupied by a force of Federal troops (3d Indian Regiment) under command of Col. William A. Phillips, November 9. From that time on, to the end of the war, Fort Gibson remained in the hands of the Federal forces and was the base from which all of their operations in the Indian Territory were performed.



GEN. JAMES G. BLUNT

Dual Tribal Government.—While the Federal forces were occupying the Cherokee country, Colonel Cooper sent a message to John Ross, in the name of the president of



the Confederate states, demanding that he issue a proclamation calling on all Cherokee Indians between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five to enroll themselves in the Confederate military service. Ross failed to do so. When the Federal forces retired northward, a national convention of the (Confederate) Cherokees was held, at which John Ross



OLD COMMISSARY BUILDING, FORT GIBSON

was declared to be deposed from the office of principal chief and Stand Watie was named to succeed him. Ross left the Territory, going to Washington to renew the treaty with the Federal Government.

From the fall of 1862 until the end of the War, the Cherokee people were divided into two parties, and had two tribal governments, the one headed by John Ross, and the other headed by Stand Watie.

General Steele in Command of Confederate Forces.—Early in January, 1863, Gen. William Steele was assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the Indian Ter-

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY
(Used as Confederate Hospital 1862-65, and as Choctaw Capitol 1866-83.)

ritory. Not much was done during the first half of the year by either army. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper's Indian Brigade crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, May 20, to capture the cattle and horses of the Federal garrison stationed at that post. The Federal commander, Col. William A. Phillips, was taken by surprise. He promptly attacked the Confederates. The fight was a hard one and for some time the result was in doubt. The Union troops were finally reinforced and the Confederates retired. The loss in killed and wounded was severe on both sides. Ten days later the Confederates attacked a supply train, en route from Fort Scott, a few miles from Fort Gibson. The military escort of the supply train having been heavily reinforced, the attacking Confederates were repulsed, leaving thirty-five of their number dead on the field.

Battle of Honey Springs.—On July 16th occurred the Battle of Honey Springs. A Confederate brigade, under Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, was encamped at Honey Springs, on Elk Creek, about three miles east of Checotah. Gen. James G. Blunt, at the head of a Federal force of about 3,000 troops, with two batteries of artillery, crossed the Arkansas River above the mouth of the Verdigris and moved to attack Cooper's camp. The battle began about ten o'clock in the morning and raged fiercely for several hours. The result was a victory for the Union troops. General Cooper retired south of the Canadian River with his command.

The Perryville Expedition.—In the latter part of August, 1863, Gen. James G. Blunt fitted out an expedition of 4,500 men at Fort Gibson for the purpose of taking the field against the Confederate army of General Steele, which had concentrated south of the Canadian River, on the Texas Road (east of the present town of Canadian, in Pittsburg County). When the expedition arrived at the site of the Confederate encampment, it was found to have been abandoned. Gen-

eral Blunt's command marched on down the Texas Road as far as Perryville, where the Confederate supply depot was captured and destroyed. The Federal commander then marched his forces back to Fort Gibson.

Capture of Fort Smith.—Immediately after returning from the Perryville expedition, General Blunt organized another expedition with which he descended the Arkansas and captured Fort Smith, September 1, 1863. Fort Smith had long been regarded as a goal by Union commanders in planning campaigns for the Southwest and its capture was counted as a decisive gain by them.



GEN. S. B. MAXEY

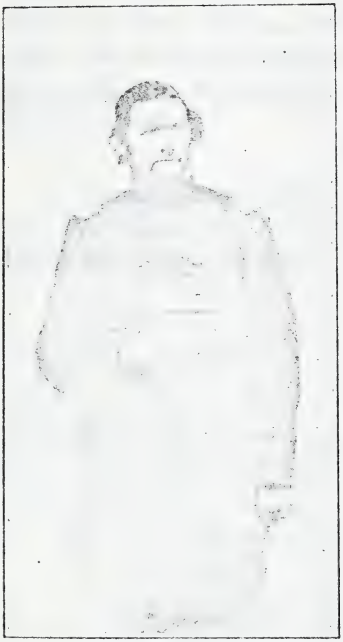
A New Confederate Commander.—Because of the lack of harmony in the affairs of his command, Gen. Steele was relieved and Gen. Samuel B. Maxey was appointed to succeed him, December 1, 1863.

Refugee Indians.—After the permanent occupation of Forts Gibson and Smith by the Federal forces, all of that part of the Territory which was embraced in the valleys of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers became untenable for the Indians who had adhered to the Confederate cause. They were forced to seek refuge in the valley of the Red River. Like the Indians who fled to the Kansas border at the outbreak of the War, they experienced great privation and suffering, and their destitute condition added to the already heavy burdens of the Confederate military authorities.

1864

A Winter Campaign.—At the beginning of the year 1864, the Confederate forces under the command of Gen. S. B. Maxey were stationed in the valley of Red river, at Forts Towson, McCulloch, and Washita and at Boggy Depot. On the first of February, an expedition was fitted out at Fort Gibson under Col. William A. Phillips to make a

scouting campaign in the Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations. At the mouth of Little River (in Hughes County) the infantry and the wagon train were allowed to rest, while Colonel Phillips with a force of 450 mounted men and one piece of artillery pushed on southward and westward nearly to Fort Washita.



COL. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS

Indians in an Arkansas Campaign.—In the spring of 1864, part of the Confederate troops in the Indian Territory, including Col. Tandy Walker's brigade, which consisted of Choctaw and Chickasaw troops, were transferred to Arkansas to aid in opposing the advance of the Federal army under Gen. Frederick Steele from Little Rock to Camden. Colonel Walker's Indian Brigade particularly distinguished itself at the Battle of Poison Spring, Arkansas (April 18) where it captured a wagon train and a battery of artillery.

Capture of a Federal Supply Steamer.—June 15, 1864, Lee's battery of Confederate artillery (Cherokee) which was attached to the command of Gen. Stand Watie, fired upon and finally captured the steamboat "G. H. Williams," as it was passing Pheasant Bluff (near the mouth of the Canadian) on its way up the Arkansas River from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson.

Federal Wagon Train Captured.—One of the most notable events of the Civil War in the Indian Territory was the

capture of a large train of wagons loaded with supplies for Fort Gibson, by a force of 2,000 Confederate troops belonging to the brigades of Generals R. M. Gano and Stand Watie, at Cabin Creek, on the military road between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson, September 17, 1864. 300 wagons filled with military supplies, and nearly 1,300 horses and mules fell into the hands of the Confederates as the result of this exploit.

1865

A Season of Inactivity.—During the last winter of the Civil War there was but little done by the troops of either side in the Indian Territory It was generally believed that



COL. D. N. McINTOSH GEN. STAND WATIE COL. TANDY WALKER
(Indian Brigade Commanders in the Confederate Army)

the War was drawing to a close. General Maxey having retired from the command of the Confederate troops in the Indian Territory, was succeeded by Gen. Douglas H. Cooper.

An Indian Peace Compact.—For some time before the end of the War, the Indians of the civilized tribes who sided with the Confederacy had been seeking to arrange a general council with the Indians of the wild tribes of the Southern Plains region. It was proposed to hold such a council at

Council Grove, on the North Canadian River (six miles west of Oklahoma City) on May 1, 1865. For some reason it was postponed and was finally held at Camp Napoleon, on the Washita, May 26, 1865. Three weeks later the principal chiefs of the Creek and Seminole Nations joined in an address urging all Indian tribes and bands, regardless of the part they had taken during the War, to drop all past differences and join in the peace compact which had been adopted at the Camp Napoleon council.

The Dawn of Peace.—Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Army, surrendered to Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, of the United States Army, May 26, 1865. In the Indian Territory, Gen. Douglas H. Cooper carried out the terms agreed upon between General Canby and Gen. Kirby Smith, in so far as the white troops of his command were concerned, but stated that it would be impracticable and even dangerous for him to attempt to surrender the Indian troops. The latter claimed to have entered the War as independent allies of the Confederacy, and reserved the right to treat directly with the United States government for the return of peace. The Cherokee troops under Gen. Stand Watie, were surrendered to Lieut. Col. Asa C. Matthews, (99th Illinois Volunteer Infantry) at Doaksville (near Fort Towson) June 23. The Choctaws, through their principal chief, Peter P. Pitchlynn, also agreed to surrender at the same time and place. The peace terms by which the Chickasaws agreed to quit fighting were signed by Governor Winchester Colbert about two weeks later—nearly three months after the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia by General Lee.

Results of the War in the Indian Territory.—The close of the Civil War found the Indian Territory in a most unhappy state. Its people were divided into two parties, between which bitterest hatred existed. Outlaws overran the country and the old feud between the treaty and anti-treaty

parties in the Cherokee and Creek nations had been so intensified by four years of warfare that there was a feeling of determination on each side that the other should not be allowed to return home. For some time, indeed, military authority was necessary to preserve order. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations having been almost unanimous in their support of the Confederacy, there was very little factional trouble within their boundaries.

A Peace Council Called.—June 18, 1865, Peter P. Pitchlynn, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, issued a proclamation calling for a general peace council of all the tribes of the Indian Territory to convene September 1, at Armstrong Academy, in the Choctaw Nation. It was proposed to meet the commissioners of the United States for the purpose of renewing the treaties which had been abrogated by the several tribes at the outbreak of the war. The war being at an end, the Indians were naturally anxious as to the terms upon which new treaties might be made. The general council of the Indians of the tribes residing in the Indian Territory was held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in September 1865.

Pitchlynn's Proclamation.—After reciting the existing conditions and urging that all tribes be represented in the council, the proclamation concluded as follows: "It therefore becomes us as a brave people to forget and lay aside our prejudices and prove ourselves equal to the occasion. Let reason obtain now that the sway of passion has passed, and let us meet in council with a proper spirit, and resume our former relations with the United States government."

Peace Conditions.—At this council the Indians were informed that those tribes which had entered into treaties of alliance with the late Confederate government had forfeited all of their old rights of consideration and protection from the government of the United States, and that their property was subject to confiscation. They were given to understand, however, that the Government did not wish to be harsh, but that it would insist upon some conditions to which these tribes would have to agree before their former treaty relations could be renewed. These conditions in-

cluded the abolition of slavery, and the union of all the tribes in the Indian Territory into one commonwealth with a territorial form of government. The former negro slaves of the Indians were also to be accorded full tribal rights. To some of these conditions several of the tribes strongly objected and, after a fruitless session of thirteen days, the council adjourned September 21, to meet in Washington, D. C., the next year.

Summary.—The result of the Civil War was pathetic from any viewpoint, but from none more than that of the people of the Indian Territory. With homes and belongings destroyed, farms laid waste, stock driven away, and owners compelled to flee for refuge, the story of ruin seems almost complete. Added to this was the presence and activity of a lawless element which knew no feeling of loyal attachment to either side, but plundered and robbed from the people of both sides as occasion offered. If this picture is not dark enough, it is only necessary to investigate the criminally dishonest business methods of the contractors who furnished supplies for the dependent Indians, and to read the record of bickering and jealousy which distinguished rival aspirants for military promotion in both armies. In short, the story of the Civil War in the Indian Territory is not one which inspires the heart of a white man with a feeling of pride in his race. In striking contrast with such a picture of human selfishness and unworthiness are the heroic figures of some leaders in both armies who acted from motives of sincerest patriotism. Moreover, the patience and fortitude with which the mass of the Indian people endured hardships and privations is one of which the people of any commonwealth might well be proud.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Fifth Period.

1. Tell why the Civil War was a most unwelcome event to the Indians of the five civilized tribes.

2. Who negotiated treaties with the Indian tribes, as commissioner for the Confederate States? Who was the first commander of the Confederate forces in the Indian Territory?

3. What military posts were garrisoned at the outbreak of the Civil War? Why were they abandoned?

4. Which tribes were almost unanimous in their sympathy with and adherence to the Southern cause? In which tribes were the sentiment and preferences of the people divided? Why did the tribes which hesitated at first, finally enter into treaties of alliance with the Confederacy?

5. What Indian leader remained steadfast in his devotion to the Union? Tell something of his campaign in the latter part of 1861. Where did the Indians who remained loyal to the Union seek refuge? Tell something of their sufferings.

6. In what battle in Arkansas did the Indian Confederate troops take part in 1862? What effect did it have on the Indians? When did the Federal forces first enter the Indian Territory?

7. When did the second Federal invasion take place? Who was in command of the Federal forces? Tell of the battle of Fort Wayne. Who captured Fort Gibson from the Confederates?

8. Tell of the division of the Cherokee Indians. Who was elected as chief by the Confederate Cherokees? Tell about the reorganization of the Cherokee tribal government under Federal protection. What action did its council take with reference to slavery?

9. Who was in command of the Union forces at Fort Gibson almost continuously from 1862 until 1865? What Cherokee Indian became a brigadier general in the Confederate service?

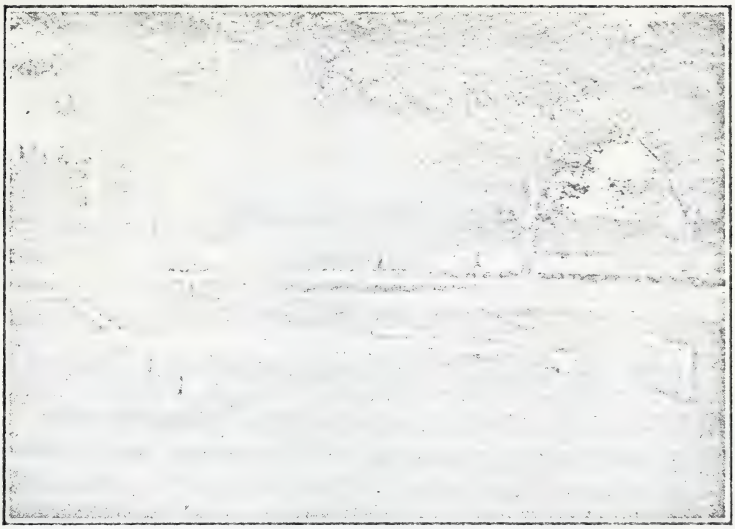
10. Why were the Indian troops not included in the surrender of the Confederate forces in Oklahoma at the close of the War? By whom were they finally surrendered? Tell about the conditions existing in the Indian Territory at the end of the War?

11. Where was the general peace council held? When? What were the peace conditions imposed by the Government? Why were they not accepted at the time?



MILITARY MAP, INDIAN TERRITORY, 1861-5.





NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FORT GIBSON

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat the soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet that brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread,
While Glory guards, with solemn round, the bivouac of the dead.

No rumors of the foe's advance now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife the warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn or screaming fife at dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust; their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust, is now their martial shroud.
And plenteous funeral tears have washed the red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms by battle gashed are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade, the bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade, the din and shout are past;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal, shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore may feel the rapture of the fight.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead! dear as the blood ye gave.
No impious footstep here shall tread the herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your story be forgot while Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone in deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown, the story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight, nor time's remorseless doom
Shall dim one ray of glory's light that gilds your deathless tomb.

—Theodore O'Hara.

SIXTH PERIOD.

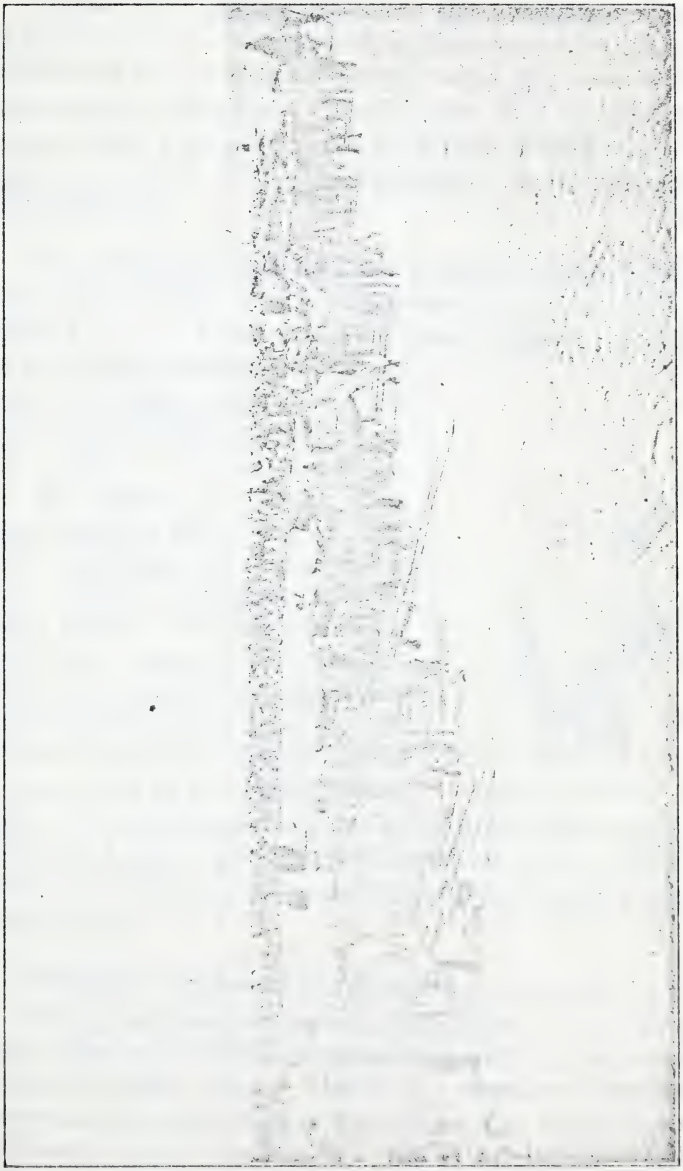
(1865-1875)

PEACE RESTORED—PLAINS TRIBES AT WAR.

New Treaties Made.—Having failed to agree as to the terms of new treaties at their general council at Fort Smith (September, 1865), the civilized tribes sent representatives to Washington early the following year, again to take the matter up with the Government. All of the civilized tribes agreed to new treaties during the spring and summer of 1866.

Terms of the Treaties.—All of these treaties provided: (1) that there should be no more slavery among the Indians; (2) that the Government might have the right to permit the construction of railway lines across the tribal reservations; (3) for the union of the tribes of the Indian Territory with a general legislative council the members of which were to be apportioned according to population; (4) for the settlement of other or friendly Indians in the Territory, and (5) for a general amnesty and forgiveness of all acts and deeds committed as acts of war between 1861 and 1865. In addition, each treaty contained some provisions which did not appear on the others.

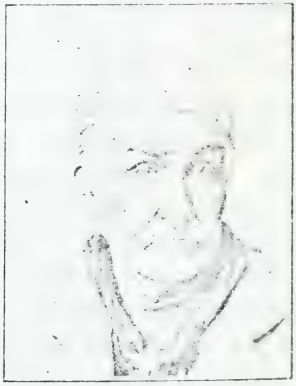
The Freed Slaves.—The Cherokee Council (Union) had voluntarily abolished slavery in the Cherokee Nation by legislative enactment in February, 1863. Under the terms of the new treaties, the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole nations granted the freed slaves full tribal citizenship rights, including lands and annuities. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the freedmen were granted citizenship but no share in annuities or trust funds and only forty acres of land each.



ISSUING SUPPLIES TO COMANCHES AT FORT SILL, 1869

Tribes from Kansas Moved to the Territory.—In 1867 and 1868 a number of tribes of Indians moved from Kansas and settled in the Indian Territory after disposing of their reservations in that state. The Caddoes, Wichitas, and other tribes which had gone north to Kansas during the early part of the Civil War, also returned to their reservations on the Washita.

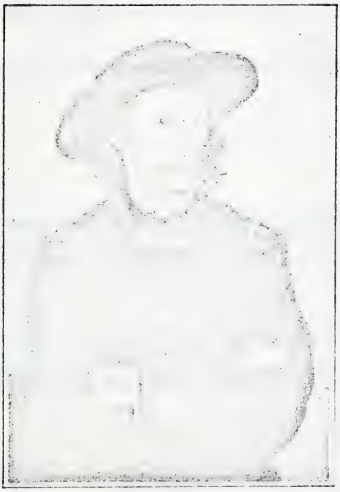
The Chisholm Trail and the Overland Cattle Trade.—The Chisholm Trail was a wilderness road which was first marked by the wheel tracks of Jesse Chisholm's wagons as he passed southward from the site of Wichita, Kansas, to the old Caddo-Wichita Agency, near the present town of Anadarko, in the spring of 1865. Two years later, in the spring of 1867, the first herds of Texas cattle were driven northward to Abilene, Kansas, over the Chisholm Trail, for shipment to Chicago. During the ensuing twenty years, the Chisholm Trail bore an important part in the history of the western part of the Indian Territory. It was not only a highway of traffic and travel by wagon and stage coach, but it was also the route over which millions of cattle slowly grazed toward the shipping station and market.



JESSE CHISHOLM

Proposed Territorial Organization.—During the winter of 1866-7, Representative R. T. Van Horn, of the Kansas City (Missouri) district, introduced a bill in Congress, the object of which was to provide an organized territorial government for the Indian Territory. The bill was never discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives though it occasioned considerable interest at the time.

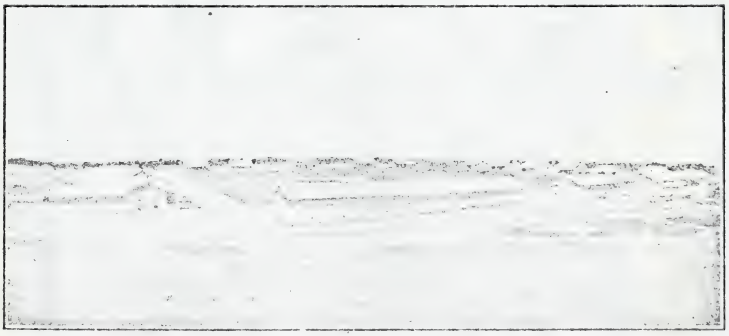
War With the Tribes of the Plains.—Throughout the period of the Civil War, most of the Indians of the wild tribes of the Southern Plains region (i. e., Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches of the Plains, Arapahoes and Cheyennes) were on the warpath. In October, 1865, the chiefs and head men of these tribes were induced to sign treaties at the peace council which was held at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River (Wichita, Kansas). Peace lasted through the following winter and spring. Then war broke out on the Plains again. Frontier forts and military posts which had been abandoned at the outbreak of the Civil War were reoccupied and many new ones were established and the war was vigorously pushed by the government. In October, 1867, a great peace council was held in the valley of the Medicine Lodge River, in Southern Kansas, at which new treaties were signed. By the terms of these treaties, the Indians of all of these tribes agreed to accept reservations in the western part of the Indian Territory. It was hoped that there would be no more Indian war in the country bordering on the Great Plains, but the next year many of the wild tribes were again off their reservations and on the warpath.



GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER

A Winter Campaign.—Throughout the summer and fall of 1868, the troops stationed in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Eastern New Mexico and Western Texas were kept in almost constant pursuit of bands of Indian warriors who were raiding settlements and attacking coaches and wagon trains on the overland trails. It was finally decided

that a winter campaign should be undertaken. Gen. George A. Custer was placed in command of the troops in the field for this purpose. Organizing part of his expedition at Fort Dodge, Kansas, General Custer moved southward in November, 1868, to the North Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, where Camp Supply was established. A few days later, in command of his own regiment, (Seventh U. S. Cavalry) General Custer marched on south to the valley of the Washita, where he found and attacked the village of the Cheyenne chief, Black Kettle, November 27, 1868. This chief and most of his warriors were killed and a large



FORT SILL IN 1871

number of prisoners were taken. The campaign was continued throughout the winter and the following spring found most of the Indians staying on their reservations. Two new military posts were established as the result of this campaign, namely, Camp Supply and Fort Sill.

Progress Toward Peace.—Several of the tribes of the Plains region showed a willingness to settle down on their reservations and remain at peace. These included the Arapahoes, Plains Apaches and one band of the Comanches (Peneteka). Most of the Cheyennes and Kiowas were sullen and dissatisfied and one band of the Comanches (Quahada)

refused to be bound by any treaty whatever and persisted in remaining off of the reservation and in raiding settlements and stealing horses in Texas.

The Quaker Agents.

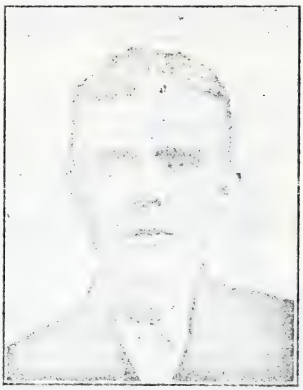
About the time that the campaign on the Washita was in progress, a committee representing the Society of Friends, called on Gen. U. S. Grant, who had recently been elected to the presidency, and asked him to consider the propriety of appointing religious men as Indian agents—agents who would as far as possible, secure upright, moral men as agency employees—in the certain belief that the effect



THE QUAKER AGENTS

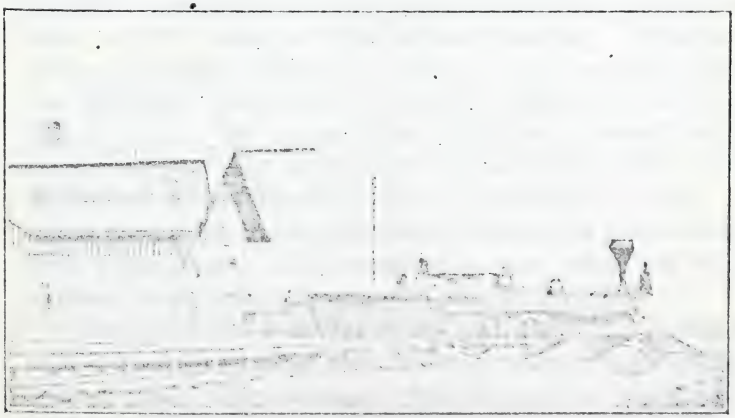
on the Indians would be much better than that which commonly prevailed at the time. After listening to the deputation with great interest, General Grant replied: "Gentlemen, your advice is good. Now give me the names of some Friends for Indian agents and I will appoint them. Let us have peace." Such ready acquiescence to the spirit of their petition from the victorious warrior was a real surprise to the peaceful followers of Fox. As the result of their recommendations, President Grant appointed ten Friends (or Quakers) as Indian agents in the spring of 1869. Among these were Lawrie Tatum, agent for the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, Brinton Darlington, agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and Thomas Miller, agent for the Sac and Fox, Absentee Shawnees, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. Quaker agents were also appointed for Wichitas, Caddoes and affiliated tribes, the Kansas (or Kaws) and the Osages in 1870-71-72.

Thomas C. Battey, a Quaker school teacher, was employed in conducting a school at the Wichita Agency. Kicking Bird asked him to go to the camp of his band and conduct a school. Agent Tatum favored the plan, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs finally approved it. In December, 1872, he went out to the Kiowa camp to open a school for the children of Indians who were still living in a state of primitive savagery. He was supplied with a wagon and a long tent, which was used as a school room. With this equipment Battey accompanied the Kiowas in the frequent changes of their village locations during a period of over eighteen months. As an educational experiment it was not a pronounced success, but the presence of the kind-hearted and peaceful teacher among them had a splendid effect upon the restless and turbulent spirits of the Kiowas. He kept a daily journal of his observations and experiences among the Kiowas, much of the contents of which afterward appeared in his book, entitled "A Quaker Among the Indians."



THOMAS C. BATTEY

The First Railways in the Indian Territory.—June 6, 1870, the first railway to enter the Indian Territory (the Missouri, Kansas & Texas) began laying its track southward from the Kansas boundary in the valley of the Neosho



RAILWAY STATION AND A. & P. LOCOMOTIVE AT VINITA, IN 1877

River. During 1871 and 1872 its construction was pushed southward and southwestward across the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations and thence across the Red River into Texas. The Atlantic & Pacific Railway built its line across the Shawnee and Wyandotte reservations, entering the Cherokee Nation, and effecting a junction with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Vinita, in 1872.



M., K. & T. LOCOMOTIVE, 1872
(First into Muskogee)

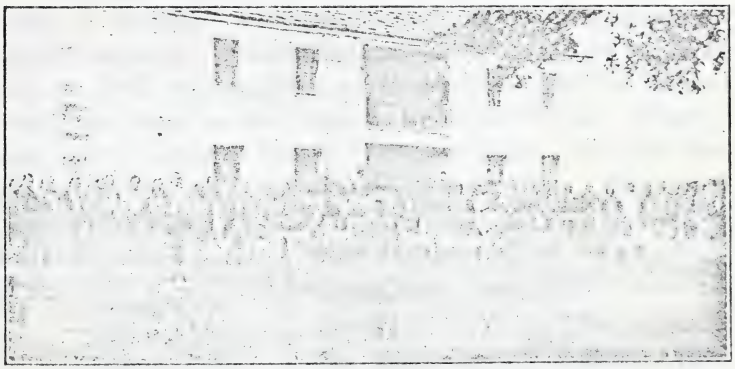
A Race for a Right-of-Way.—Congress had passed an act (approved July 25, 1866), granting a conditional right-of-way across the Indian Territory, from Kansas to Texas, to the railway company which should be the first to complete its track to the state boundary line in the valley of the Neosho. An exciting race between the tracklayers of two rival companies took place during the early part of 1870, ending in a victory for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

The Okmulgee Constitution.—The first of a series of yearly inter-tribal councils was held at Okmulgee, December 5-11, 1870. After much discussion the council voted to appoint a committee to draft a constitution for a confederation of the tribes of the Indian Territory. This committee, of which William P. Ross of the Cherokee Nation, was chairman, proceeded at once to perform the work assigned to it. The constitution which was framed by the committee provided for a confederation of all of the tribes of Indians in the Territory to be republican in form. All tribes were to be represented in the council in proportion to their populations. This constitution was submitted to the various tribes but was not ratified and adopted.

Peace Council and War Party.—In May, 1871, while the representatives of more than a dozen tribes (including several of the civilized tribes) were helping the Government hold a peace council at Anadarko, a war party of Kiowas went on a raid into Texas where a government wagon train

was attacked and the wagon-master and six teamsters were killed. The leaders of this war party were Satanta and Satank. They were afterward arrested, to be sent to Texas for trial.

Defeat of the Quahada Comanches.—In the fall of 1872, Col. Ranald S. McKenzie with a force of troops followed a raiding party to the Quahada Comanche camp, in the Texas Panhandle country, surprised and captured it with most of the women and children. Shortly afterward the Quahadas visited the Agency (at Fort Sill) for the first time.



INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL, OKMULGEE
(Thirty Tribes Represented)

First Coal Mines Opened.—The building of the first railway led to the opening of the first coal mines in the Indian Territory, at McAlester, shortly after the completion of the railway to that point, in 1872.

Outlaw Activities in the Indian Territory.—The lawless element was never more numerous and active in the Indian country than it was during the ten years immediately following the Civil War. Horse thieves, whiskey peddlers, gamblers and sharpers continually intruded upon the reservations, ever ready to prey upon the Indians. The white hunters killed thousands of buffalo for the mere wanton "sport" of killing, despite the protests of the Indians and

the promises of the Government peace commissioners to the contrary. The raids of the white horse thieves and the wholesale slaughter of the buffalo angered the Indians to the point of hostility and was the cause of more than one outbreak. Thus, the innocent settlers on the frontiers of Kansas and Texas suffered on account of the misdeeds of outlaws and renegades in the Indian country. The lawless whites made the work of the Government tribal agents (most of whom were Quakers) doubly difficult.

The Last General Outbreak.—A great many of the Indians of Western Oklahoma were becoming restless for various reasons. The Cheyennes wanted to go on the war-path in 1873 but neither the Comanches nor the Kiowas could join them as they had to be on their good behavior until their captive friends were released. So the last general Indian war did not come until 1874. Even then, there were many Indians who refused to join in making war on the whites. Most of the Comanches were hostile but the greater part of the Kiowas, under the influence of Kicking Bird, refused to leave the reservation. Whirlwind, a leading Cheyenne chief, brought his people to the Agency (Darlington) and refused to take part in the war. None of the Arapahoes and none of the Plains Apaches left their reservations. The war lasted not only through the summer and fall, but also all of the following winter. In the end, the hostile Indians were worn out and disheartened as they had never been before and the peace which followed was a lasting one. It was the last great Indian War east of the Rocky Mountains and south of the Dakotas.



WHIRLWIND

Summary.—Because of the thrilling events which transpired in Oklahoma and especially in the western portion, during the years between 1865 and 1875, and also because of the fame of some of the men who were connected with those events, that period of the history of Oklahoma will always have a most romantic interest to the people of the state. The annals of the five civilized tribes during the same period are less exciting, as might be expected of a people who were recovering from the shock and exhaustion of participation in the Civil War.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Sixth Period.

1. Briefly review the treaties by which the five civilized tribes renewed their severed relations with the Federal government. What changes in the conditions formerly existing in the Territory were made possible by these treaties? What Indian tribes were removed from Kansas to the Territory after these treaties went into effect?

2. What was the Chisholm Trail? Why was it so named?

3. When was the Van Horn Bill introduced into Congress? What was its purpose?

4. What great Indian peace council was held in the autumn of 1867? What tribes were represented? What was the result of the negotiations which were conducted there?

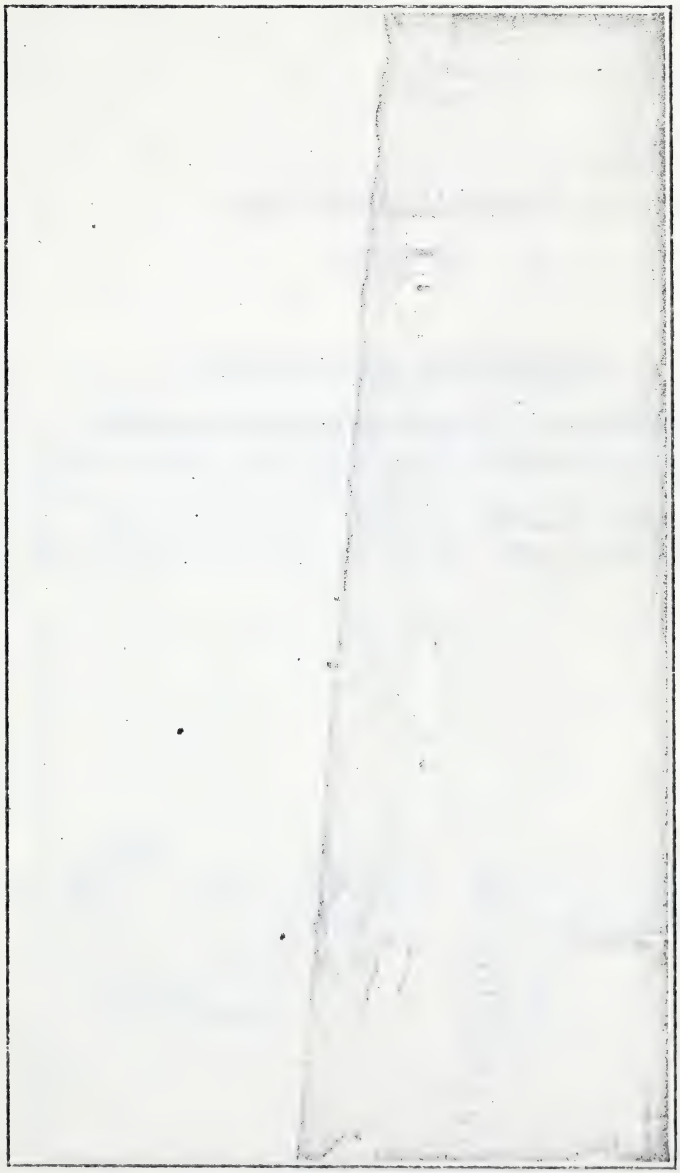
5. How long did the wild Indians remain at peace after the Medicine Lodge treaties? Tell about the military campaign in the winter of 1868-9. Where was the Battle of Washita fought? Who commanded the troops in that engagement?

6. When were the first railways built in the Indian Territory? When were the first coal mines opened?

7. What was the Okmulgee constitution? By whom was it formulated? How was it received and what were the results of the agitation?

8. What military posts were established in Oklahoma during this period? What posts were abandoned about the same time?

9. When did the last general Indian war occur in Oklahoma? How long did it last? What tribes took part in it?



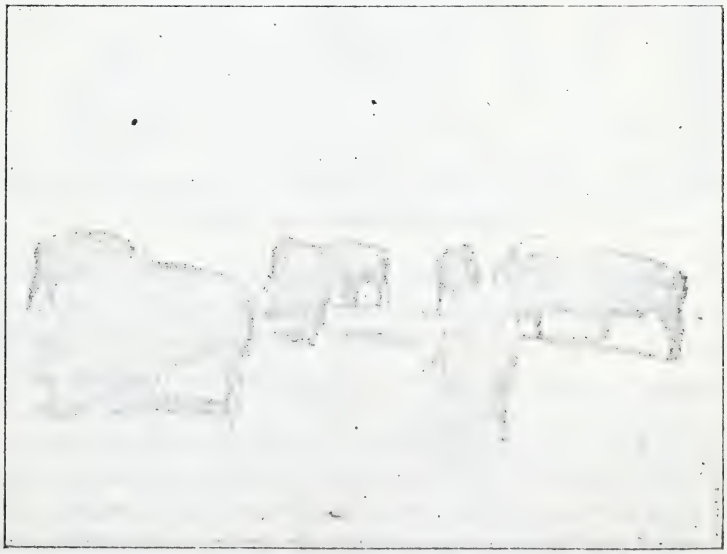
CHISHOLM TRAIL FREIGHTERS, 1883
(Loaded and ready to start from Caldwell, Kansas, for Darlington and Fort Reno.)

SEVENTH PERIOD

(1875-1889)

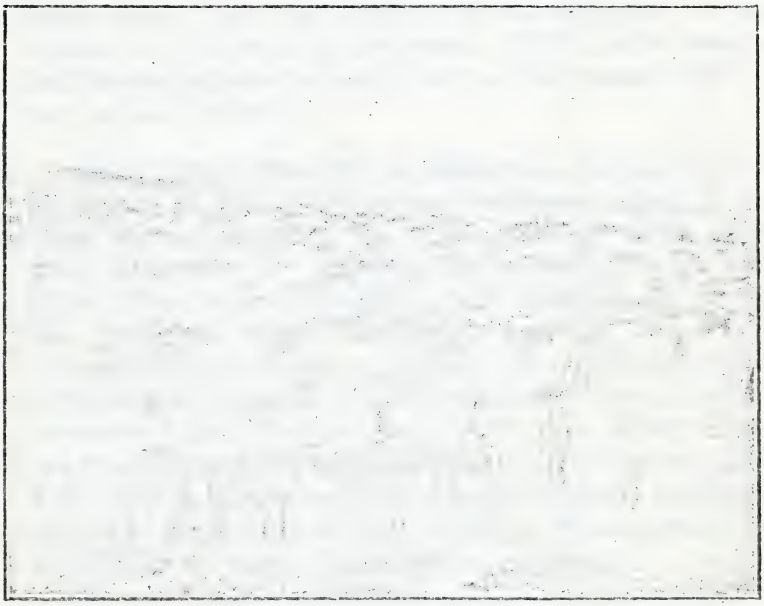
STRUGGLE FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Extermination of the Buffalo.—The building of railways westward from the Missouri River, across the Great Plains, to the Rocky Mountains, led to the rapid killing of the mighty herds of the American bison, or buffalo, which once grazed over the vast region. They were killed by



BUFFALO ON THE GREAT PLAINS

the thousand merely for their hides. Thousands were also shot down for the mere wanton "sport" of killing. The killing of the buffalo in such numbers was one of the principal causes of the last Indian wars on the Plains. When the buffalo had all disappeared, the Indians could no longer roam at will over the Plains, for they had depended upon



A HERD OF RANGE CATTLE

the buffalo for food, clothing and shelter. The disappearance of the buffalo made way for the flocks and herds and cultivated fields of the white settlers.

The Range Cattle Industry.—When the buffalo herds had about disappeared and the Indians had settled down to a quiet life on their reservations, the cattlemen crossed different parts of the Indian Territory, slowly grazing their herds northward toward the railroads in Kansas. The rich native grasses upon which the buffalo had grazed, still grew abundantly. The cattlemen were not slow to note the

opportunity for their line of business in such a promising field. Soon cattle ranches began to appear, lands being leased on the Indian reservations at a few cents per acre. Lands not included in any Indian reservation were quietly occupied without waiting for permission. During the years between the close of the last general Indian outbreak (1875), and the beginning of the agitation for the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, (1879), cattle ranges had been established in many parts of the western half of the Indian Territory.

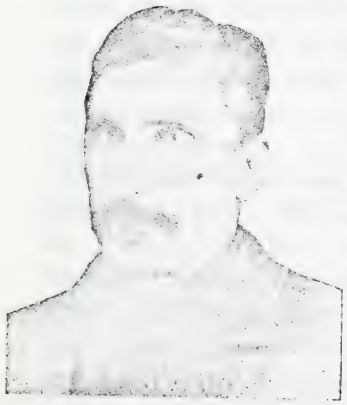
More Indians Removed to Oklahoma.—During the first four years of this period several additional tribes of Indians were removed to the Indian Territory from other states or territories. Among these were the Pawnee and Ponca tribes, both of which were from Nebraska, the Northern Cheyennes (from Wyoming), and the Nez Perce (nā-pār-să) from Oregon. The last two mentioned tribes were brought to the Territory after having surrendered as prisoners of war. In September, 1878, a band of 300 Northern Cheyennes, under the leadership of a chief named Dull Knife, left the Cheyenne reservation in Western Oklahoma and went northward on the warpath. Several ranchmen were killed by them in Northwestern Oklahoma.

Proposed Organization of the Indian Territory.—In January, 1879, Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill into Congress, the purpose of which was to organize the Indian Territory. The five civilized tribes entered a vigorous protest against the passage of the measure. It did not become a law.

The Unassigned Lands.—That part of the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek and Seminole nations (by treaties of 1866) which was bounded on the north by the Cherokee Strip, on the east by the Indian Meridian, on the south by the South Canadian River, and on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, was never as-

signed to any Indian reservation. This tract, which embraced portions of Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian and Kingfisher counties, was the one on which all the intruding colonies of "boomers" proposed to locate in the various invasions which occurred between 1879 and 1885.

Attempted Settlement of Oklahoma.—In April, 1879, it was announced that railway attorneys had discovered that there were 14,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory that belonged to the Government and that these lands were subject to homestead entry. This announcement caused a great deal of excitement. Companies of men were formed in Kansas, Missouri and Texas for the purpose of settling on the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. When the first colony of settlers arrived in the Indian Territory early in May, they were promptly removed by United States troops.



DAVID L. PAYNE

Captain Payne Becomes the Leader.—The proposed settlement of the Oklahoma Country, as the unassigned lands of the Indian Territory had come to be called, continued to interest many people during the latter part of 1879 and the early part of 1880. Capt. David L. Payne had become the recognized leader of the movement to settle the Oklahoma Country. During the next five years, Payne led at least eight different attempts to settle colonies in Oklahoma. He was often arrested but never tried. He appealed to the courts and once went to Washington where he appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. Though he was repeatedly driven

out of the Territory, the Government always declined to prosecute him. His followers were generally called Oklahoma "Boomers."

Organization of Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association.—March 6, 1883, the cattlemen of the Cherokee Strip held their third annual meeting at Caldwell, Kansas. This meeting resulted in the organization of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, which duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Kansas.

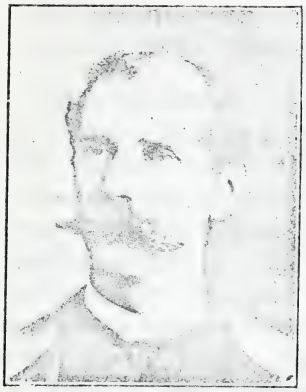
The Spiechee War.—In the fall of 1882, hostilities broke out between two factions or parties in the Creek Nation. Some of the followers of Opothleyohola, who had remained firm in their attachment to the Union twenty years before, under the leadership of Spiechee (or Isparhechar), rose in rebellion against the existing tribal government. A force of six hundred men was raised and placed under the command of Pleasant Porter, by Col. Samuel Checote, the principal chief of the Creek Nation. General Porter pursued the retreating band until it crossed the line into the Sac and Fox country. Spiechee led his people to the Wichita Agency. They refused to return to their homes in the Creek country until after the Government had insisted upon bringing about peace between the two parties.



ISPARHECHAR

Additional Federal Court.—Early in 1883, Congress passed an act providing that the United States courts at Paris, Texas, and Wichita, Kansas, should have jurisdiction

over parts of the Indian Territory. Up to that time, all cases in the Federal courts from the Indian Territory had been tried at Fort Smith, Arkansas.



WILLIAM L. COUCH

Couch Succeeds Payne.—After the death of Capt. David L. Payne, William L. Couch, who had been one of Payne's most trusted lieutenants, became his successor as the leader of the "boomers." During the following twelve months, several more efforts were made to colonize the Oklahoma country. After Congress first took up the question of opening Oklahoma for settlement (December, 1884), the interest in the "boomer" movement died out and no further organized efforts were made to settle in Oklahoma after 1885 until the country was opened to settlers by law in 1889.



GEN. PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN

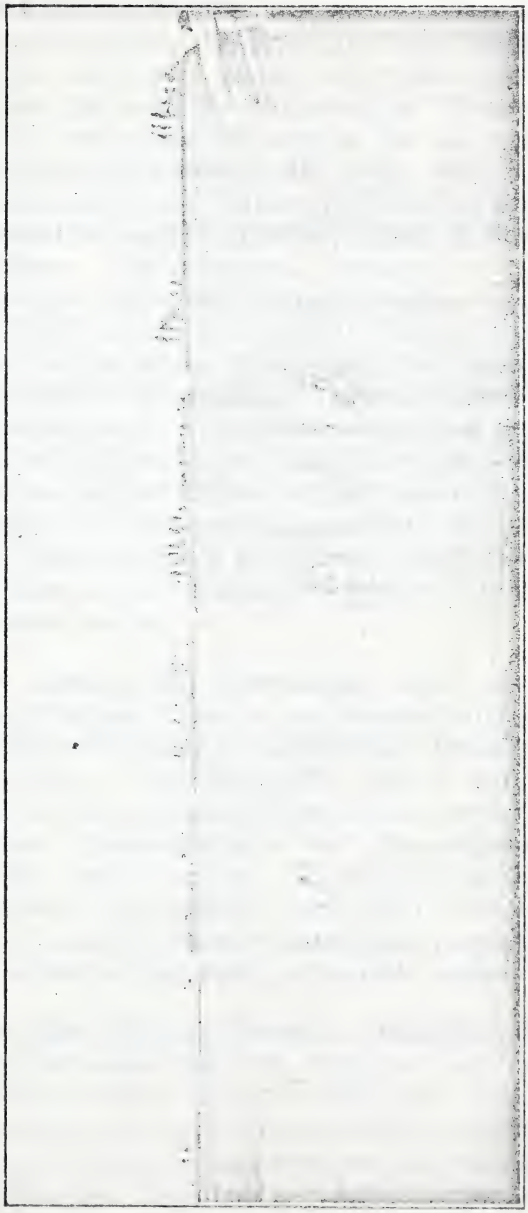
Threatened Indian Outbreak.—In the spring of 1885 many of the Cheyenne Indians became restless and were reported to be buying and secreting arms and ammunition. The repeated attempts of the "boomers" to settle in Oklahoma and the presence of the stock men in the Indian country probably were the real causes of the trouble. About the middle of the following July, the stories of an Indian outbreak which was

believed to be about to take place, caused the Government to assemble 5,000 troops in the Indian Territory and Southern Kansas. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who came from Washington, investigated the causes of the trouble and recommended that the cattlemen be required to remove their stock from the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation. This was done. The expected outbreak never occurred.

Railway Construction.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company built a line from Wichita to Caldwell, Kansas, in the spring of 1880. Caldwell was on the line of the old Chisholm Trail, so the overland cattle trade from Texas, as well as from the ranches and ranges of the western part of the Indian Territory, centered at Caldwell for a number of years. In 1884, the Santa Fe also planned to build a line southward from Arkansas City, Kansas, to Fort Worth, Texas. This line was built in 1885-6. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway built a line southwestward from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Paris, Texas, about the same time. In 1887-8 the Santa Fe also constructed a line southwestward from Kiowa, Kansas, to Amarillo, Texas.

Opposition to the Opening of Oklahoma.—The opposition to the opening of the vacant public lands of Oklahoma to settlement came principally from two sources, namely, the cattlemen who had ranches in the Territory, and the Indians, who naturally wished to be let alone in their own country. The Oklahoma question continued to attract much attention both in the West and in Washington, where it was before Congress every session.

No-Man's-Land and Cimarron Territory.—In 1886 and 1887, large numbers of people settled in No-Man's-Land. That region was not then attached to any state or territory. In the spring of 1887, the settlers organized a territorial government, selected temporary officers and chose a delegate to Congress. While this movement never received the approval of Congress, it aided in gaining recognition for the Oklahoma question.



ENTERING THE PROMISED LAND BY TRAIL AND TRAIN

The Oklahoma Question in Congress.—When the Fiftieth Congress convened in December, 1887, the Oklahoma Bill was again introduced. During the winter and spring of 1888 it occupied much time and attention. No action having been taken during the first session, the final contest came during the second session, in the winter of 1888 and 1889. After a hard fight, the Oklahoma Bill passed the House of Representatives, early in February, 1889. It was defeated in the Senate. The Oklahoma "boomers" in Washington, like those who had so long camped in wagons on the border, were defeated but not discouraged. They promptly tacked a "rider" on the Indian Appropriation Bill which provided that the lands of the so-called Oklahoma Country should be opened to settlement. The Senate was forced to accept the measure in that form. It provided also for the establishment of townsites and land offices but made no provisions for the organization of a territorial government. By the terms of this act, which became a law March 3, 1889, the president was to issue a proclamation giving thirty days' notice of the proposed opening.

The Opening Day Proclaimed.—March 23, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation setting the time of the proposed opening of the Oklahoma Country to settlement at noon on April 22d, 1889. For ten long years the agitation for the opening of Oklahoma had continued in spite of defeats, disappointments and discouragements that would have baffled any but the most determined of men. Success had at last crowned their efforts but at a cost in the way of patient endeavor, hardship and persecution which those who live in a later day can scarcely realize.

The Most Thrilling Event in Oklahoma's History.—Promptly at noon, April 22, 1889, the cavalrymen who patrolled the borders of the promised land, fired their carbines in the air as a signal that the settlers might move across the line. A mighty shout arose and the race for claims and homes began. Hundreds crowded the trains of the single

railway line that entered Oklahoma, thousands rode on fleet horses lightly saddled, other thousands rode in buggies and buckboards, and yet others, in heavy farm wagons, drawn by slower teams, yes, and some even made the race on foot! The scene at the instant of starting was one never to be forgotten. It resembled the utter rout of a retreating army, rather than the orderly advance of an invading host. It was at once the culmination and climax of the story of American pioneering.

Summary.—Like those of the previous period, a large part of the events of historical importance which occurred in the Indian Territory, during the years between 1875 and 1889, transpired in the western part. The pioneering of the range cattlemen and the agitation and repeated invasions of the "boomers" adds additional distinctiveness to the history of Oklahoma, and will leave its mark on the life and institutions of its people.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Seventh Period.

1. What event signalized the doom and disappearance of the mighty herds of buffalo from the Great Plains? What effect did this have upon the Indian?

2. Tell the story of the range cattle industry in Oklahoma between 1875 and 1889. Why was the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association organized? What part did this Association play during the agitation of the proposed settlement of Oklahoma?

3. Briefly review the story of Capt. David L. Payne and the "boomers." Recount the struggles of the "boomers" in their endeavors to secure homes in Oklahoma. What qualities manifested by the Oklahoma "boomer" are elements of strength in the building of a state?

4. What were the Unassigned Lands? Where were they situated?

5. When did the outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes occur? What causes led to the restlessness and threatened outbreak of the Oklahoma Cheyennes in 1885?

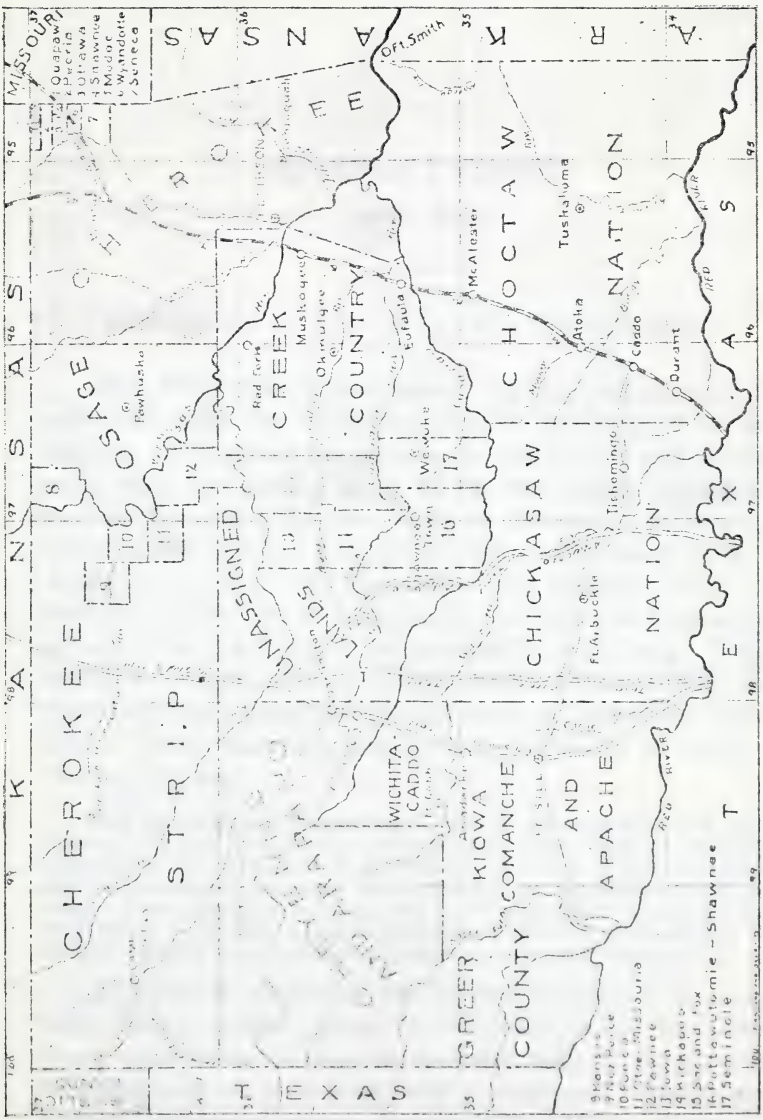
6. Review the Spiechee War.

7. Give a brief history of No-Man's-Land.

8. Briefly outline the contest in Congress between 1884 and 1889 for the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. By what means was the measure finally passed through Congress?

9. When was the Oklahoma country opened to settlement? Tell the story of the settlement.

10. What railroad building was done in Oklahoma during this period?



Oklahoma, 1879-1885.

EIGHTH PERIOD

(1889-1907)

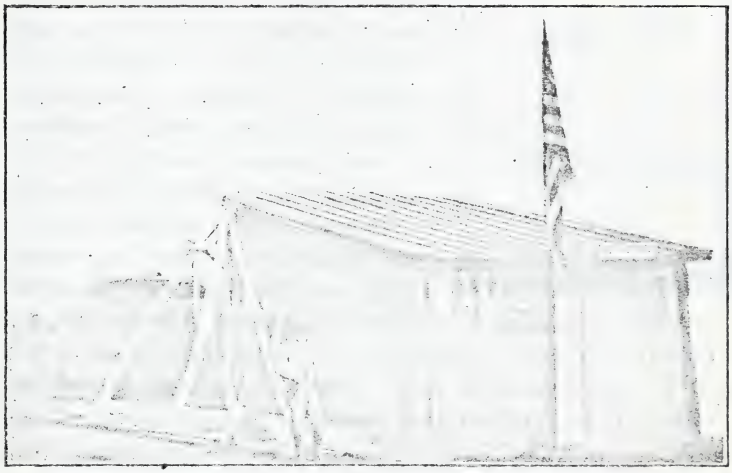
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO TERRITORIES.

The Wilderness Transformed.—Spring was already far advanced when the Oklahoma country was opened for settlement, yet many of the settlers plowed ground and planted corn, cane and garden seeds on the sod before attempting to erect temporary homes. Later in the season, prairie hay was cut and stacked and, in the fall, a few small fields of wheat were sown. In the towns and villages, tents and shanties, which served temporarily for business houses and homes, soon gave place to substantial buildings. Meanwhile the people were dwelling quietly with no other law than that represented by the presence of numerous deputy United States marshals, and several companies of troops of the regular army.

City Governments Organized.—True to the instincts and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, the need of some form of municipal government was felt, and in several of the larger towns provisional city or village governments were effected by conventions and elections. Though lacking in the power of municipalities created by duly constituted authority, these organizations largely accomplished the desired ends by the wholesome influence which they exerted.

Attempt to Organize the Territory.—About a month after Oklahoma was opened to settlement, a call was issued for a convention to meet at Guthrie, July 17, to plan for the organization of a territorial government. Many were opposed to this movement, believing that the people should wait until Congress (not as yet in session since the open-

ing) enacted the necessary legislation. The result was two conventions, one of which met at the town of Frisco and adopted resolutions of protest against the proposed territorial organization, and another which met at Guthrie, where after much disputing, it adjourned to meet again a month later.



FIRST POSTOFFICE AT OKLAHOMA CITY, APRIL 16, 1889

Congress Slow to Act.—When Congress met in December, 1889, a strong delegation of Oklahoma people was present, with memorials and petitions, to urge the prompt passage of an act providing for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. But Congress was deliberate and the people of Oklahoma had to wait five long months for the passage of a bill which undoubtedly should have been passed before the Christmas recess. The bill by which it was proposed to provide for the organization of a territorial form of government was not greatly different from the acts under which other territories had been organized. The people of Oklahoma were very impatient at the seemingly

unnecessary delay. The Organic Act was approved by the president and became a law, May 2, 1890.

The Organic Act.—The Organic Act provided that the territorial government should consist of executive, legislative and judicial departments. The governor and secretary of the territory were to be appointed by the president of the United States; the other executive officers to be chosen by the governor. The Territorial Legislative Assembly consisted of two branches, a council of thirteen members and a house of representatives of twenty-six members. The Territorial Supreme Court, as originally constituted, consisted of one chief justice and two associate justices, all to be appointed by the president. They served also as judges of the district courts. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma was afterward enlarged, first to five and still later to seven members.

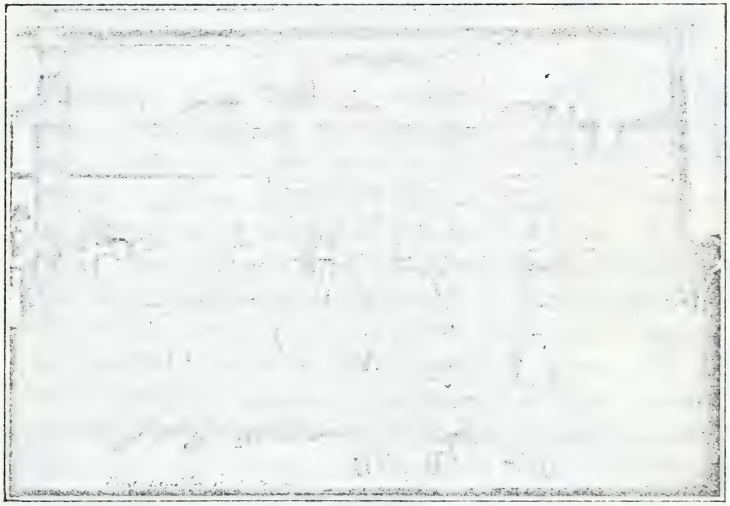


GEORGE W. STEELE

Counties Established by the Organic Act.—The Organic Act provided that there should be seven counties organized in the new territory, the same to be designated by number until names should be adopted by the people. They were as follows: County Number One (Logan); Number Two (Oklahoma); Number Three (Cleveland); Number Four (Canadian); Number Five (Kingfisher); Number Six (Payne); and Number Seven (Beaver). Governor Steele appointed a full set of county officers for each of these counties. By the terms of the Organic Act, the statutes of Nebraska were adopted as the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma until otherwise provided by the Territorial Legislative Assembly.

Territorial Government Installed.—Immediately after the approval of the Organic Act, President Harrison appointed the first territorial officers. George W. Steele, of Indiana was named as governor. Governor Steele came immediately to Guthrie, which had been designated as the temporary capital, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties May 22, 1890.

The First Legislature.—In compliance with the terms of the Organic Act, Governor Steele issued a proclamation July 8, 1890, calling an election to be held August 5, for the purpose of choosing the members of the First Territorial Legislative Assembly. The campaign was a short one. Party lines were not very closely drawn, as local questions, such as the location of the capital and the public institutions,



THE FIRST OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE, 1890

entered largely into consideration. The two houses of the Assembly met at Guthrie and organized on the 29th of August.

Doings of the First Legislature.—Shortly after the Legislative Assembly met and organized, a bill was introduced the purpose of which was to establish the capital of the Territory at Oklahoma City. The measure passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Steele. A similar measure, providing for the removal of the capital to Kingfisher, met the same fate. After wasting a large part of the session in wrangling over the location of the capital, the Assembly

found time to attend to other business. The statutes of Nebraska, which had been made to apply in Oklahoma by the Organic Act, were amended and modified to suit local needs and conditions. Provision was made for the establishment of a territorial university at Norman, an agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater, and a normal school at Edmond. The legislative session ended in February.



DAVID A. HARVEY

Election of a Delegate to Congress.—The Organic Act provided that Oklahoma should have a delegate in Congress, who should have all the rights and privileges of a member of the House of Representatives except that of voting. The Republicans nominated David A. Harvey, of Oklahoma City, for the unexpired part of the Fifty-first Congress, and for the full term of the Fifty-second Congress. The Democrats nominated James L. Matthews, of Payne County, for the short term, and Joseph G. McCoy, of El Reno, for the full term. The election in November resulted in the choice of Mr. Harvey for both terms.

Leasing the School Lands.—During Governor Steele's administration arrangements were made for the leasing of the school lands to people who would occupy and improve them. The money received from this source was divided among the various counties in proportion to their school population and used for the support of the public schools.

Steele Resigns—Seay Appointed.—Governor Steele having tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor, President Harrison appointed Justice A. J. Seay, of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, as governor of the Territory, October 18, 1891.

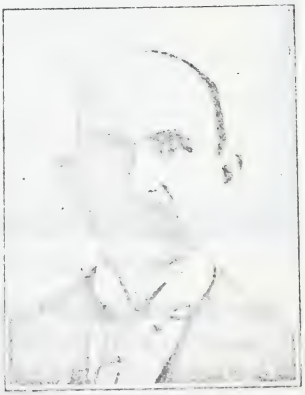
Political Campaign of 1892.—There were three tickets in the field in Oklahoma during the campaign of 1892. The Democrats nominated O. H. Travis for delegate to Congress. The Populist nominee was N. H. Ward. The Republican candidate was Dennis T. Flynn, of Guthrie. The Republicans were successful, electing the delegate to Congress and a majority of each branch of the Legislative Assembly.



ABRAHAM J. SEAY

The Second Legislative Assembly.—The second session of the Territorial Legislative Assembly convened at Guthrie in January, 1893. The session was a comparatively quiet one though a large number of laws were passed.

Seay Removed—Renfrow Appointed.—Shortly after the beginning of President Cleveland's administration in May, 1893, Governor Seay was removed from office and William C. Renfrow, of Norman, was appointed to fill the vacancy.



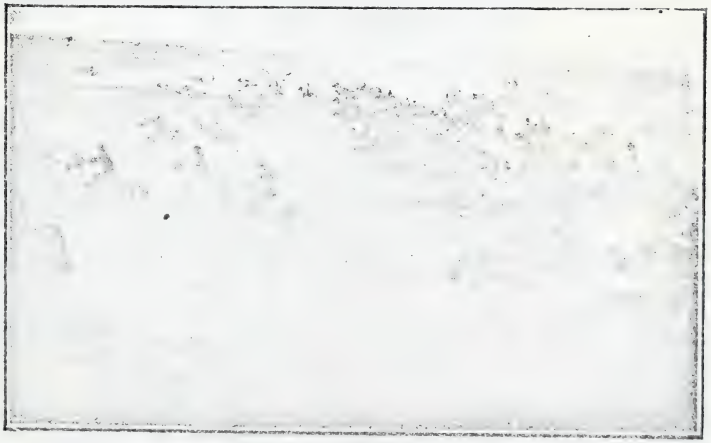
WILLIAM C. RENFROW

The Dawes Commission.—November 1, 1893, Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, were appointed by President Cleveland as members of the commission to treat with the Indians of the civilized tribes with a view to securing agreements to take land in severalty and give up the privilege

of maintaining independent tribal governments. The Dawes Commission succeeded the commission, which, during President Harrison's administration, successfully negotiated similar agreements with the tribes in Oklahoma Territory.

Political Campaign of 1894.—Dennis T. Flynn was renominated for delegate to Congress by the Republican territorial convention in 1894. The Democratic nominee was Joseph Wisby, of Guthrie. The Populist candidate was Ralph Beaumont. The election resulted in the return of Delegate Flynn for another term. The Republicans elected a majority of each branch of the Legislative Assembly.

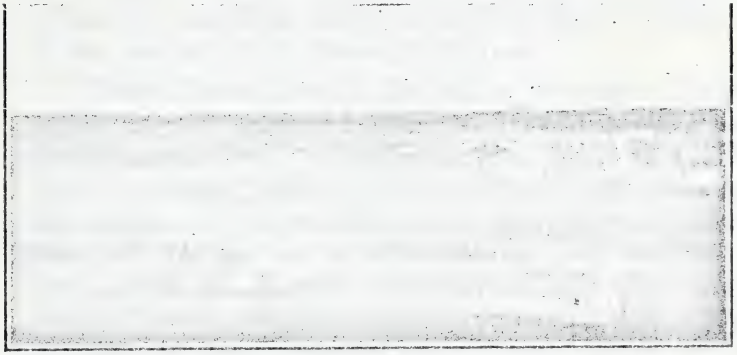
Greer County.—By a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1895, the Greer County lands, which had long been claimed as a part of Texas, were declared a part of Oklahoma.



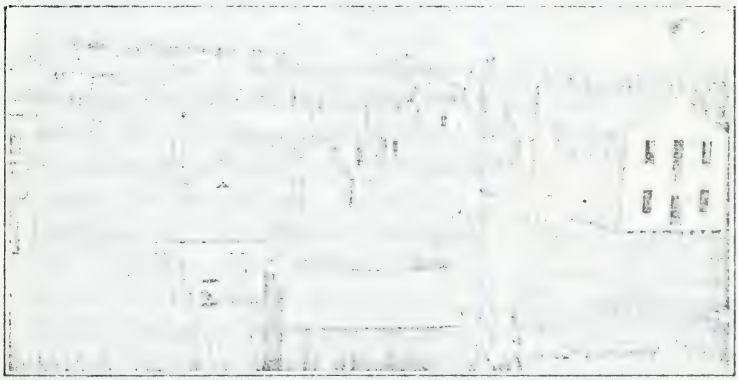
RACE FOR CLAIMS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893

Purchase of Other Indian Lands for Settlement.—Within a year after the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, the Government had offered to buy the surplus lands of the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie-Shawnee, Kickapoo and Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian reservations and also all of the lands of the Cherokee Outlet. The work of persuading the

Indians to accept allotments of land and to sell what was left (so that it might be thrown open for white settlement) was tedious. The Iowa, Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie-



THE TOWN OF PERRY THE NEXT DAY AFTER THE OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP



PERRY AS IT APPEARED THE SECOND WEEK AFTER THE OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Shawnee reservations were the first to be opened for settlement under such agreements, the date of their opening being September 22, 1891. The Cheyenne and Arapaho reserva-

tion was opened to settlement April 19, 1892. The Cherokee Strip and the surplus lands of the Pawnee reservation were opened for settlement September 16, 1893. The surplus lands of the Kickapoo reservation were opened to settlement May 25, 1895. In all of these openings, the people made a race for homestead claims at a given signal, as they did in the opening of the Unassigned Lands.

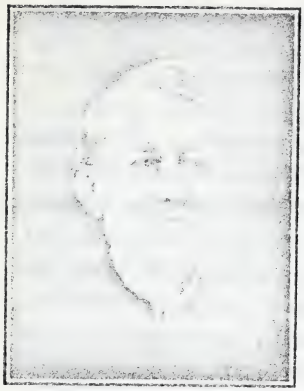
United States Court in the Indian Territory.—Congress passed an act (approved March 1, 1889) providing for a United States Court at Muskogee, Gen. James M. Shackleford, of Indiana, being appointed as judge. Six years later the number of Federal judges and districts was increased from one to three and in 1897 a fourth judge and district were added. An attorney, clerk, marshal and a full complement of court employees were provided in each district. In 1904, the appointment of an additional judge for each district was authorized.

The Political Campaign of 1896.—The presidential campaign of 1896 had its effect in Oklahoma, though the people of the Territory had no voice in national affairs. Delegate Dennis T. Flynn was renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats and Populists united in nominating James Y. Callahan, of Kingfisher County. Mr. Callahan was elected. The fusion forces elected every member of the upper house and all but one of the members of the lower house of the Legislative Assembly by pluralities aggregating ten thousand.



JAMES Y. CALLAHAN

Barnes Succeeds Renfrow as Governor.—As the term of Governor Renfrow drew to a close, considerable interest was manifested by the people of Oklahoma in the selection of his successor by the new president, William McKinley.



CASSIUS M. BARNES

The most active aspirant for the appointment was Cassius M. Barnes, of Guthrie. The selection of Dennis T. Flynn, who had been defeated in his race for re-election as delegate to Congress in the preceding election, was urged by many citizens of Oklahoma. Mr. Barnes was appointed. The inauguration of the new governor occurred May 24, 1897.

The Two Territories in the Spanish War.—The outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in the spring of 1898, found thousands of young men in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma who were eager to enlist in the military service. Under the first call for volunteers, two troops of cavalry were authorized, one in each territory. Under the second call for volunteers, Oklahoma was permitted to raise a battalion of four companies, which became a part of the First Regiment of Territorial Volunteers, the other two battalions being raised in Arizona and the Indian Territory and New Mexico. A number of young men in both Indian Territory and Oklahoma also enlisted in the volunteer service from adjoining states.

The Atoka Agreement.—The Dawes Commission reached an agreement with the representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, April 23, 1897, whereby the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws were to be allotted in severalty to the members of those tribes. The Atoka Agreement, as it has always been called, marked the dawn of a great change in the Indian Territory and the decline of the authority and influence of tribal governments followed.

The Curtis Act.—The law commonly known as the Curtis Act, by the terms of which the United States government undertook to close up the affairs of the tribal governments

of the five civilized tribes, followed as a natural consequence after the several tribal agreements to the allotment of lands. The Curtis Act provided for a number of sweeping changes, including the substitution of federal courts for all tribal courts, the surveying and platting of townsites and the sale of town lots, the enrollment of all tribes by the Dawes Commission and the definite determination of tribal citizenship, the allotment of lands, the leasing of mineral lands, the incorporation of cities and towns and Federal control of tribal schools. This law went into effect two days after its passage and approval (June 28, 1898), but many months passed before some of its provisions could be enforced.

Political Changes.—In 1898 the Republicans re-nominated Dennis T. Flynn for delegate to Congress. The Democratic-Populist nominee was James R. Keaton of Oklahoma City. Mr. Flynn was elected. At the same time a large majority of the members elected to each branch of the Territorial Legislative Assembly, were Republicans.

Work of the Dawes Commission.—The duties of the Dawes Commission during the first three years of its existence were entirely confined to efforts to persuade the Indians of the five civilized tribes to accept the allotment of their lands. In 1896 the Commission was empowered to investigate and decide upon all tribal membership rolls and citizenship claims. This authority was increased and extended by the provisions of the Curtis Act, which clothed the Commission with power to supervise the work of allotting lands to members of the tribes.

Railroad Construction.—The years of 1889 and 1890 saw railroad building resumed in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. From 1891 to 1897 there was but little done in that line in either territory. The greatest railroad development in the history of the two territories took place between 1898 and 1904.

Population in 1900.—According to the Federal census of June, 1900, the Indian Territory had 392,060 inhabitants

and Oklahoma had 398,331. The largest town in the territories had a population of barely 10,000.

The Free Homes Bill Passed.—June 17, 1900, the measure which provided for free homesteads to the settlers on the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Cheyenne, Arapaho and Pottawatomie reservations and the lands of the Cherokee Strip, was finally passed and approved. It was authoritatively stated at the time that the passage of this measure saved the people of Oklahoma fifteen million dollars.



DENNIS T. FLYNN

Political Campaign of 1900.—Delegate Flynn was again nominated by the Republicans. The Democrats and Populists nominated Robert A. Neff, of Kay County. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Flynn for another term. The Democrats elected a majority of the members of the upper house of the Legislative Assembly, and the Republicans elected a majority of the members of the lower house.

The Statehood Question.—The agitation of the question of statehood for Oklahoma began quite early in the history of the new territory. Soon after the Fifty-third Congress met, in December, 1893, Delegate Flynn introduced the first statehood bill in the House of Representatives. From that time on, the question was prominently before the people of Oklahoma and Indian territories continuously until the final passage of the Enabling Act, more than a dozen years later. Many people favored the admission of each territory as a state, or "separate statehood," as it was commonly called. Others advocated the "single statehood" plan, which was to have the two territories ad-

mitted as one state. The struggle between the partisans of these two plans did not end until the final passage of the Enabling Act which provided for the admission of Oklahoma as a state.

The Crazy Snake "Uprising".—Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Indian Territory in the early part of 1901, by rumors of an "uprising" among some of the Creek Indians led by Crazy Snake. Although the danger of an outbreak probably originated in the mind of a newspaper correspondent, it caused the Government to send troops to the Creek country.

Discovery of Oil and Gas.—Early in 1901, prospectors who had been boring for oil and gas in the vicinity of Red Fork, Tulsa, Sapulpa and other towns in the Creek Nation, began to secure results which exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The development of the oil and gas industry in Eastern Oklahoma dates from that time, though considerable prospecting work had been done some years earlier.

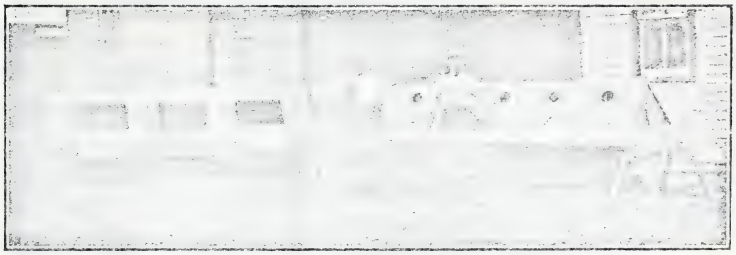


WILLIAM M. JENKINS

William M. Jenkins Appointed Governor.—At the expiration of Governor Barnes' term, President McKinley appointed as his successor William M. Jenkins, who had been secretary of the territory for four years.

Opening of the Kiowa-Comanche and Wichita-Caddo Reservations.—The long delayed opening of the reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches of the Plains and of the Wichitas, Caddoes and affiliated tribes, embracing 3,460,000 acres of land, was finally consummated in the summer of 1901. In order to prevent the disorders which had attended former land openings, the secretary of the Interior directed that all persons desiring to take up homesteads on the surplus lands of these reservations should

be allowed to register; that the names so registered should be written on cards and enclosed in envelopes, which envel-



BOXES IN WHICH ENVELOPES CONTAINING NAMES REGISTERED FOR HOMESTEAD LOTTERY WERE SHUFFLED

opes were to be thoroughly shuffled and then drawn out and numbered, the applicants being allowed to file on claims at the land office in the order which their names were thus drawn. Two general registration offices were opened, one at El Reno and one at Fort Sill. Registration began July 9, and the drawing began August 6. Over 160,000 persons registered. The whole proceeding was carried on in an orderly manner and in striking contrast with some of the scenes which characterized earlier land openings.

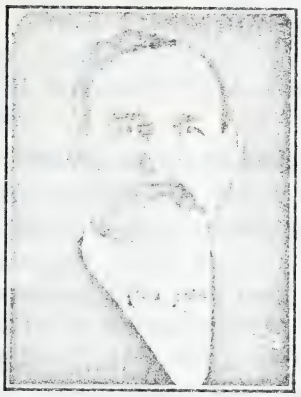
Ferguson Succeeds Jenkins.—Charges having been preferred against Governor Jenkins, he was removed from office by President Roosevelt, November 30, 1901. Thompson B. Ferguson, of Blaine County, was immediately appointed as his successor.



THOMPSON B. FERGUSON

The Sequoyah Constitutional Convention.—In the summer of 1905, the principal chiefs of the five civilized tribes united in issuing a call for a convention to frame a constitution under which it was proposed to ask for

the admission of the Indian Territory into the Union as a state. The convention met at Muskogee. The session lasted for several weeks. A constitution was framed for a state to be composed of the reservations then included in the Indian Territory, the same to be known as the state of Sequoyah. It was submitted to the people of the Indian Territory for ratification but the vote was disappointingly small.



BIRD S. McGUIRE

McGuire Elected to Congress.—The Republicans of Oklahoma nominated Bird S. McGuire, of Pawnee, for delegate to Congress, on a platform favoring immediate statehood for Oklahoma Territory, independent of any action that might be taken with reference to the admission of the Indian Territory. The Democrats nominated William M. Cross, of Oklahoma City, their platform favoring single statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory combined. The campaign, which was a hotly contested one, resulted in the election of Mr. McGuire by a plurality of less than four hundred. The Republicans elected a majority of the members of the upper house of the Territorial Legislative Assembly, and the Democrats secured a majority of the members of the lower house. In 1904, Delegate McGuire was renominated by Republicans. The Democrats nominated Frank Matthews, of Greer County. Mr. McGuire was re-



FRANK FRANTZ

elected. The Republicans also elected a majority of each branch of the Legislative Assembly.

Frank Frantz Appointed Governor.—Governor Ferguson's term having expired, President Roosevelt in January, 1906, appointed Capt. Frank Frantz, of Enid, to succeed him.

Statehood for Oklahoma.—At the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, statehood bills were introduced in both houses of Congress. The House of Representatives passed a bill which was known as the Omnibus Statehood Bill, providing for the admission of two states, one to be composed of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma combined, and the other to be formed by uniting Arizona and New Mexico. The Senate passed a bill which provided for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one state. A compromise was finally effected, by means of which the question of single statehood for Arizona and New Mexico was left to a vote of the citizens of those territories. Thus amended, the Omnibus Statehood Bill passed both houses and became a law June 14, 1906. This Enabling Act, as it was called, authorized the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form and adopt a state constitution.

Election of Delegates.—The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was held November 6, 1906. Although local questions entered into the election in a few districts, party lines as a rule were closely drawn. Out of a total of 112 delegates, 100 were Democrats and 12 were Republicans.



WILLIAM H. MURRAY

The Making of a Constitution.—The Constitutional Convention met at Guthrie, November 20, 1906. William H. Murray was elected president of the conven-

tion. It was in session continuously, with the exception of a brief Christmas recess, until the latter part of April, 1907, when it adjourned subject to the call of President Murray. Reconvening in July, the convention modified some parts of the text of the Constitution already drafted and adopted an ordinance providing for an election to be held September 17, at which state officers were to be chosen at the same time the Constitution was to be voted upon.

The First State Campaign.—Each party held a state convention and put a full state ticket in the field. The Democratic ticket was headed by Charles N. Haskell of Muskogee, for governor. Its platform was a strong endorsement of the Constitution and the party made the adoption of that instrument its one great issue. The Republicans nominated Frank Frantz, territorial governor of Oklahoma, for governor of the state. The Republican platform declared for statehood, but condemned the proposed Constitution. The campaign which followed was distinguished for earnestness and enthusiasm, several party leaders of national prominence participating. The election resulted in the adoption of the constitution by an overwhelming majority and a signal victory for the Democrats, who elected their entire state ticket, four of the five congressmen, and a large majority of both branches of the State Legislature.

The Constitution Approved.—President Roosevelt approved the constitution which had been adopted by the people of Oklahoma and set Saturday, November 16, 1907, as the day for the inauguration of state government, thus ending the long probationary period of the new commonwealth.

Prohibition.—Besides accepting the conditions with reference to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Indian reservations, imposed by the Enabling Act, the Constitutional Convention submitted the question of state-wide prohibition as a separate constitutional proposition to be voted upon at the same time as the Constitution. This separate

clause was adopted by a majority of over 18,000 votes and the prohibition law went into effect the day that state government was inaugurated.

Summary.—This closes the story of the making of a state. It differs in many respects from the territorial histories of other states. Oklahoma is the first and only state to be formed by the union of two territories. No other state had half a million inhabitants at the time of its admission into the Union; Oklahoma had nearly three times that many. Some states had longer territorial periods; others were admitted after shorter terms of territorial experience. Not one of them has a more interesting story or one more worthy of the attention of the student.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Eighth Period.

1. What was the Organic Act? When was it passed? Tell about the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Who was the first governor of Oklahoma?

2. How many counties did Oklahoma have when it was first organized? How many members did each branch of the Territorial Legislative Assembly have? Where was the temporary capital of Oklahoma established? Tell about the fight for the removal of the capital.

3. Who was the first delegate to Congress from Oklahoma? Who was the second governor of the Territory? What is the difference between a delegate from a territory and a congressman from a state?

4. What Indian reservations were opened to settlement in September, 1891? In April, 1892? When was the Cherokee Strip opened to settlement?

5. Who was the third governor of Oklahoma Territory? Who was the second delegate to Congress from Oklahoma?

6. When was the first United States court established in the Indian Territory? When did tribal courts cease to exist?

7. What was the Atoka Agreement? To what great changes in the Indian Territory did the operation of the Curtis Act lead?

8. When did the agitation for statehood first begin? What was the difference between "single statehood" and "double statehood?" Tell about the struggle for statehood.

9. When was the Kickapoo reservation opened to settlement? When were the Kiowa-Comanche and Wichita-Caddo reservations thrown open to settlement? In what particular did the method of opening the last reservations differ from the previous land openings?

10. Tell about the leasing of the school lands. What was the Free Homes Bill? When did it finally pass Congress and become a law? What did it mean to the people of Oklahoma?

11. What was the Dawes Commission? Tell what you know of the duties which it had to perform. When did the Federal Government assume control of the schools of the Indian Territory?

12. When did the era of rapid development in railway construction in the two territories begin? When were the first discoveries of oil and gas made in the Indian Territory? What effect did these discoveries have on the growth and development of the territories?

13. Name the governors of Oklahoma Territory which have not already been mentioned. Name the delegates to Congress which have not already been mentioned.

14. What was the Enabling Act? When did it become a law? When and where did the Constitutional Convention assemble? When was the constitution adopted by vote of the people? When was it approved by President Roosevelt? When did statehood become an accomplished fact?

NINTH PERIOD

(1907)

OKLAHOMA UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

Statehood Ushered In.—On November 16, 1907, the day appointed for the inauguration of state government, a great concourse of people gathered at Guthrie from all parts of the state. All of the state officers were sworn in and, amid general rejoicing, the two territories were reunited to form a single state of the American Union.



CHARLES N. HASKELL

The First Legislature.—The First Legislature of the new state assembled at Guthrie two weeks after the inauguration of the state officers.

Election of United States Senators.—Robert L. Owen, of Muskogee, and Thomas P. Gore, of Lawton, who had been nominated in the Democratic state primaries, were elected by the Legislature as the first United States senators from the new state.

Political Campaign of 1908.—The people of Oklahoma took part in a national election for the first time in November, 1908, the seven presidential electors chosen being Democrats. Of the five congressmen elected from Oklahoma at

the same time, three were Republicans and two were Democrats. A majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats.



THOMAS P. GORE

Second Legislature.—The Second Legislature convened at Guthrie, in January, 1909. Thomas P. Gore was elected to succeed himself as United State senator for the full term of six years. The Legislature met in extra session in January, 1910.

Removal of the Capital to Oklahoma City.—Initiated bills having been petitioned, a special election was called for June 11, 1910. One of these measures proposed an amendment to the state constitution providing for the location of the permanent capital of the state. The other proposed the cities of Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Shawnee as candidates for the permanent capital of the state. The election closed a hard fought campaign. The amendment was adopted and Oklahoma City was chosen as the permanent capital by a substantial majority.



LEE CRUCE

Political Campaign of 1910.—The state primary election resulted in the selection of Lee Cruce, of Ardmore, as the Democratic candidate for governor, while the Republicans selected Joseph W. McNeal, of Guthrie, as their nominee. The election in November resulted in the choice of Mr. Cruce and the entire Democratic ticket. The Democrats also elected three out of five congressmen and a majority of the members of each branch of the legislature.

Special Legislative Session.—The initiated bill by which the capital had been located at Oklahoma City having been invalidated by the courts, the Legislature was called to convene in Oklahoma City in December for the purpose of locating the permanent capital of the state. By a large majority the members of the Legislature voted to locate the permanent capital of the state at Oklahoma City.

The Third Legislature.—The Third Legislature held its regular session at Oklahoma City. One of the most important measures passed was the one by which the control of all of the state educational institutions (except the agricultural schools) was placed in the hands of the State Board of Education.

Political Campaign of 1912.—By the new apportionment, Oklahoma was given eight representatives in Congress. Three of these were to be elected at large. The election resulted in the return of six Democratic congressmen (including the three representatives at large) and two Republican congressmen. The Democrats also elected a large majority of both branches of the Legislature. The electoral vote of the state was given to Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic nominees for president and vice-president. An initiated bill, proposing the removal of the capital from Oklahoma City back to Guthrie, was defeated.



ROBERT L. OWEN

The Fourth Legislature.—The Fourth Legislature convened in regular session in Oklahoma City in January, 1913. Robert L. Owen was re-elected to the United States Senate. Having received a majority of the popular vote, he was accorded the unanimous vote of all members of the Legislature. As the Legislature did not complete its work within the time allowed for its regular session, it was called in

special session immediately after the regular session adjourned. The state was re-districted into eight congressional districts and a commission was selected to supervise the work of building a state capitol. The funds derived from sale of the unused portion of the state building lands were set aside for consolidated rural schools. A complete code of school laws was adopted. For the first time in the history of Oklahoma, impeachment proceedings were resorted to by a legislative body. Formal charges having been entered, impeachment proceedings were instituted against three state officials. Two of these resigned and the trial of the third resulted in his removal from office.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

NINTH PERIOD

1. When was the state government of Oklahoma inaugurated? Where did the inauguration ceremonies take place? Who was the first governor of the state?

2. When did the First Legislature meet? Who were elected United States Senators by the First Legislature?

3. For whom did Oklahoma cast its first electoral vote for president of the United States? Who was elected United States senator from Oklahoma by the Second Legislature? When was the special election held for the removal of the capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City?

4. Who were the party nominees for governor of the state in 1910? Who was elected? How was the capital again located at Oklahoma City? What was one of the most important acts of the Third Legislature?

5. How many representatives in Congress were given to Oklahoma under the new apportionment in 1912? For whom was the state's electoral vote cast for president in the general election of that year? What was the result of the second election on the location of the state capital?

6. Who was elected to the United States Senate by the Fourth Legislature? Mention two important acts passed by the Fourth Legislature.

APPENDIX

THE GREAT SEAL OF OKLAHOMA

Each of the Five Civilized Tribes had a great seal, which was attached to its official documents just as such seals are used by the public officials of the various states and territories. When the Territory of Oklahoma was organized, the first session of the Legislative Assembly made provision for a great seal, which was in use constantly up to the change from Territorial to State government.

While the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention was in session, at Muskogee, Rev. A. Grant Evans, who was then president of Henry Kendall College, was asked to suggest a design for a seal for the pro-





posed state of Sequoyah. Dr. Evans designed and had carefully drawn a five pointed star. In the angles of the star were placed the tribal seals of the Five Civilized Tribes. Above the star and between the two upper points was a half-length figure of Sequoyah holding a tablet upon which appeared the words "We are Brothers" in the Cherokee text. In the other spaces between the points of the star were placed forty-five small stars, emblematic of the constellation to which a forty-sixth was to be added.

During the session of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, among the members of the committee which was named to design a great seal for the new state was Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, a graduate of Spencer Academy (one of the oldest Choctaw schools),

and of Henry Kendall College. Mr. Parker wrote to Dr. Evans for suggestions. The latter responded by calling attention to the design of the great seal for the proposed state of Sequoyah, and suggesting that the adaption of the same might not be inappropriate. This suggestion was substantially followed in the designing of a great seal for the state of Oklahoma wherein the great seal of the proposed state of Sequoyah was combined with that of the Territory of Oklahoma. The position of the star was so changed that one point stood vertically upward instead of one point being vertically downward, as was the case in the seal of Sequoyah. The five tribal seals were placed in the angles of the star as before, with the seal of the Territory of Oklahoma in the center. This design also admitted of a more symmetrical arrangement of the forty-five stars in five groups in the spaces between the points, putting nine in each group. In the surrounding circle were placed the words, "Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma," and the date, "1907."



GABE E. PARKER

THE STATE FLAG OF OKLAHOMA

The flags of no less than six nations have waved over Oklahoma, in part at least, at various periods of its existence, namely, France (kingdom), Spain, France (republic), Mexico, Texas (independent republic), and the United States. During the Civil War, the Indian Territory saw much of the Confederate flag. Stand Watie's Cherokee regiment carried a banner bearing as its device the seven-pointed star of the Cherokee Nation and there may have been other tribal flags in use at that time though definite information is lacking as to that.



The Third Legislature passed an act in 1911, adopting an official state flag for Oklahoma. The device is as follows: A white star edged with blue in a red field, with the figures 46 in blue on the star. It was designed by Mrs. W. R. Clement, of Oklahoma City, who brought the matter to the attention of the Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT

IN

OKLAHOMA

By

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And

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Geronimo's Story of His Life,
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Etc.

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PREFACE

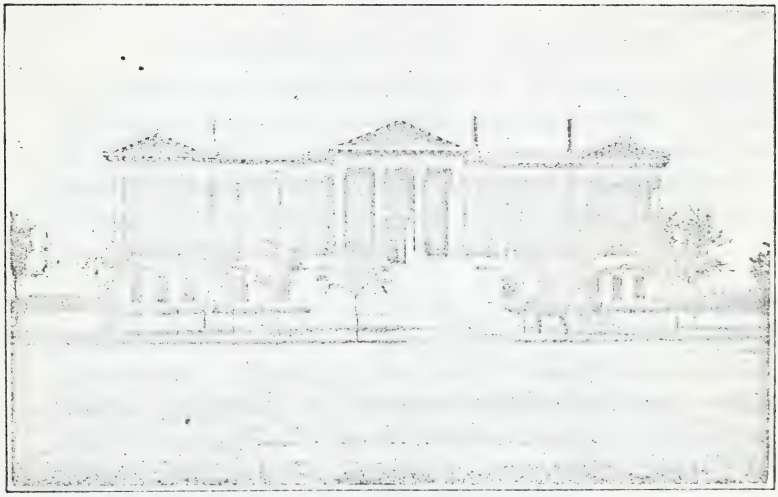
In preparing this text I have had in mind the needs of the pupils in the elementary schools of Oklahoma. Many of these children may not attend high school and should therefore receive some training in citizenship before completing the elementary schools.

It is the purpose of this text to develop in the children of Oklahoma some appreciation of membership in the state, and to acquaint them with the rights and duties arising from such membership.

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A 4708



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SUGGESTION TO TEACHERS

This book is intended for use in the grammar grades and is not, therefore, a complete treatise on civics. Pupils of these grades have neither the time nor the ability to learn all the intricacies of government. A comprehensive course in civics might be given in high school, but should not be offered to pupils in these grades.

In this work the author has treated somewhat fully of localized functions of government. Such functions of government as every citizen must know in order to discharge his duties and understand his rights as a member of society should be thoroughly taught in the grades. Other functions of organized government should be treated in a less comprehensive manner.



Administration Building, State University of Oklahoma, Norman

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GENERAL INDEX

PART ONE

NATURE OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER I.

The Individual and the Group

Nature of Society.—No one lives to himself, but individuals, men, women and children, everywhere are in some way associated together in groups. These various groups of people, associated for common interests and acting together for the general welfare, are called societies. The common objects or ends for which individuals associate together in societies or groups are very numerous. Included among the most prominent of these objects or ends are the production of food and clothing, the protection of property and persons, and the regulation of matters religious and educational.

These associations of individuals have existed from the earliest periods of history. In the earlier periods these groups were small because primitive man did not associate with any except members of his own family. Later, however, the groups became larger, forming clans and tribes. Gradually, after long ages, these units or groups were expanded until a whole nation was included in one group or society, and all the individual members of a society or nation worked together for the general welfare.

In a social group or society, a member who interferes with the rights of others is restrained or punished by the group; one who respects the rights of others is approved by the group, and one who sacrifices his rights or interests for the common good is praised or rewarded by the group.

The Family Group.—The smallest social unit is the family—father, mother and children. Each member of the family has certain rights and duties and is in many ways dependent upon the other members of the group.

The parents must provide food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities and comforts for the children, protect them from harm, and educate them. For this care and oversight, the children owe obedience to the parents. When parents become old or infirm their children should care for them.

The failure of a child to obey the parent may be a detriment not only to the child but to all other members of the group. Children have rights also which should be respected by every member of the family — property rights and personal rights.

Property Rights and Personal Rights.—If one child should destroy or injure the toys or books of another child he would thus show a disrespect for property rights; if he should disturb the other child's rest or play he would thereby disrespect his personal rights. In fact, if any member of a family should act without proper regard for the rights of others, the unity of the family would be decreased; if each member should act without regard to the rights of others, the family unity would be destroyed. In such a state of affairs the common interests of the group would suffer and each individual would be affected. Thus in the family group, as in other societies, each member should respect the rights of others. The group should protect the rights of every individual.

The School Group.—The school is a larger social unit than the family, but its organization is similar. The teacher, in the main, acts in the parent's place. It is the teacher's duty to govern and direct the pupils in the activities of school life.

In return for help, care, and oversight given them by their teacher and by the other school authorities the pupils owe obedience to the teacher and to the general school regulations. Pupils should also show proper respect for the rights of each other. In a general way, each member of the school group is dependent upon the other members. To illustrate this principle, let us suppose that other members of this school were noisy. Under such circumstances, could you study so well? If other pupils took your books would you not thus be inconvenienced? On the other hand, if you failed to prepare your lesson properly you would require an extra amount of help or direction during the recitation period and thus interfere with the progress of the school. If you were a member of an athletic team and, by smoking or some other improper personal habit, injured your own physical powers you would no doubt thereby weaken the team and the group would doubtless suffer. It is your duty and the duty of each pupil in the school, whether on the play ground, in the class-room, or in any other school activity, to recognize the rights of others, and act so as to promote common interests.

Other Groups.—The railroad, mine, club and church are examples of other social groups. The family, school, railroad, mine, club, church, etc., each attends to matters within its particular group, but there are other duties or functions which extend beyond the powers of any of these and must therefore be regulated by a larger group. The distribution of mail through the post-offices is a good illustration of such duties or functions.

There sometimes arise disputes between the smaller groups, or between individuals and a group, which must be settled by a higher power or a larger group.

Some members of a group at times will not regulate their conduct in accordance with the common interests; some groups and some individuals will frequently insist upon their rights but neglect their duties. Then a stronger power is needed to make proper adjustments. In such cases a larger group is necessary. The largest society or group is the state—a political unit. This unit furnishes protection to persons and property. It also prevents or punishes the wrongdoings both of individuals and of groups.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

What is Society? Why do people associate together in groups?

Why were social groups small in the primitive periods?

Name several groups not mentioned in the text. State what common ends are found in each group mentioned?

Give illustrations (from history) of persons who have served the group and been honored by the group. Mention persons who have wronged the group and have been punished by the group.

What rights have children in the family? What duties?

What rights and what duties have pupils in a school?

Why are larger groups than the family or school necessary?

Individuals may, of course, insist upon their rights. Should they neglect their duties?

If persons neglect their duties do they thereby forfeit some rights? Give an illustration of a case where neglect of duties forfeits the rights of the individual in the group.

CHAPTER II.

Political Government

Membership in Groups.—It has been shown that each individual is a member of some group, perhaps of several groups. You, for instance, are a member of at least two groups—the family and the school. Your father is perhaps a member of several groups — family, church, lodge, business firm, and he is also a citizen, that is, he is an active member of a large political unit—the state.

Necessity for Rules. — If each member of a group could understand his rights and duties as others understand them and would act justly at all times there would be no need of rules. Not all individuals understand their rights and duties, and some persons are not willing to perform all their duties without coercion. Because of these conditions it becomes necessary to have some rules for the control of every group.

Political Government.—In the political groups these rules are called laws. They are enacted by the state, or some subdivision of it, and are intended to secure peace and order. That part of the government which makes the laws is called the **legislative department of government.**

As in the rules for the family or the regulations of the school, these rules or laws are for the benefit of the individual as well as for the group. In every case some provision is made for enforcement. The enforcing of laws is the function or duty of the **executive department of government.**

Not every individual can fully understand all of these laws, and sometimes the executive officers them-

selves cannot interpret them. Rightly the state therefore provides a department to declare the meaning of law. This is known as the **judicial department of government.** The duties of the officers of this department are to **decide disputes** and to **interpret the law.**

Classes of Government.—The United States government exercises control over an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles and governs more than 100,000,000 people. It can readily be seen that the general government could not attend to all the details in this vast territory or adjust the individual rights of so great a number of people because the conditions and needs vary in different localities. The United States has, therefore, provided three general classes of government: local, *state, and national.

Local Government.—The management and control of the affairs of the smaller political divisions are denominated local government. Local units of government include **school districts, townships, towns and cities,** and **counties.** These local governments have control of all purely local matters such as **public education, relief of poor, streets, public health, municipal improvements, etc.** The state is divided into counties and these in turn into townships, school districts, towns and cities.

State Government.—Primarily, the state makes laws for the government of each of the smaller units. However, certain lawmaking (legislative) powers are delegated to each of these smaller units.

The state government extends the work of the local units and also performs such tasks as cannot be performed by these groups. The state maintains the university, agricultural and mechanical college, normal schools, and

*State is here used in a narrow sense, that is, one of the political divisions of the nation. Previously in this text it has been used in its broad sense, meaning the whole country or nation.

various other educational institutions; regulates banking, insurance companies, and corporations; cares for defective and delinquent children, and for the insane; has charge of the convicted criminals, and in many ways serves the interests of individuals and of the group.

National Government.—The national government attends to matters which affect more than one state; it regulates our relations with foreign countries; regulates commerce among the several states; manages the postal system; and controls the national territories and the public lands.

The national government also controls the affairs of certain Indian tribes, and assists the several states in promoting vocational training in educational institutions. In a general way, this unit of government directs the larger affairs of the people, and of the smaller political units.

Citizenship.—A **citizen** is one who is recognized as a member of the state or nation, and as such has certain rights and duties. An **alien**, in this country, is a citizen of another country living in the United States. He has certain duties, but not all the rights of a citizen.

An alien in the United States may become a citizen by being naturalized. Before this can be done he must have resided in this country for five years and must have declared his intentions at least two years and not more than seven years before he can be naturalized. In becoming naturalized he renounces allegiance to his former country and swears allegiance to the United States.

Adult citizens have both civil and political rights. The former are such rights as affect an individual in his person or property; the latter include the right to share in the government—to vote and to hold office.

Every citizen owes the duty of service to the state. This service includes paying taxes, military service, and patriotic support of the government in obeying and assisting to enforce the laws. Acting for charity, education, or social improvements, is no less patriotic than military service.

Political rights are not given to women in all states but the number of states giving equal political rights to each sex is increasing.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

To what groups do you belong? To what groups does your father belong? Your mother?

Why are laws necessary?

What is the state?

What is the executive department of government? The judicial department? The legislative department?

What are the several classes of government? Give the general functions of the state.

What are civil rights? Political rights?

What is an alien? A citizen?

Name the most important duties of a citizen.

PART TWO

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER III.

School District

Common School District.—Common school districts in Oklahoma are, in the main, the rural districts—districts outside of cities and towns.

The **officers** of a common school district are **director, clerk** and **member.** These officers are elected at the annual school meetings by the qualified voters of the district. At the annual school meeting in 1914 each district shall elect a director, in 1915 a member and in 1916 a clerk. Each of these officers will hold his office for a term of three years.

The **director** presides at all meetings of the board and signs all orders made by the board. The **clerk** keeps the records of the board and district meetings and certifies to all orders made by the board. The **member** has a vote on all questions decided by the board.

These officers, acting as a board, employ teachers, submit estimates of the probable cost of the schools, purchase supplies and have general powers of the administration of school affairs.

Annual Meetings.—The annual meetings are held on the first Tuesday in May, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. At these meetings, all persons, including females, who are

of proper age and are residents of the district may vote. All questions relating to locating or building school houses, electing district officers, authorizing bonds, or other subjects of general interest, are settled at these meetings.

School Funds.—The district may, at an annual or special meeting, vote a tax for building a school house or may issue bonds for that purpose. These funds or bonds, however, must be voted by the taxpayers of the district.

The state and county may also levy taxes for the support of the common schools. Revenues, derived from school land funds, rental of school lands, or interest on loans made from permanent school funds, are placed in a school fund which is apportioned among the districts according to scholastic population.

Public Service Corporation Tax.—At an election held August 5, 1913, an amendment (Section 12a, Article 10) to the state constitution was passed by popular vote. This article provides as follows:

"All taxes for maintenance of the common schools of this state, and which are levied upon the property of any railroad company, pipe line company, telegraph company, or upon the property of any public service corporation, which operates in more than one county in the state, shall be paid into the common school fund, and distributed as are other common school funds of this state."

Public School Libraries.—The law of the state requires that the school board of each school district "shall designate, set apart and appropriate" funds for the purchase of books and periodicals for a public school library for the district. In a district employing only one teacher the amount is not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars. In districts employing more than one teacher the designated amounts are larger.

Consolidated School Districts. — Whenever two or more districts wish to unite for the purpose of establishing a graded school, they may do so by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the districts, at an election called for that purpose. In any union, graded, or consolidate school district that has been formed for a term of not less than six scholastic months; has employed at least three teachers, and has an actual attendance during the said term of not fewer than one hundred thirty scholastic pupils residing within the said consolidated school district and has already constructed and furnished a suitable building of not fewer than three rooms, the state will, upon approval of the state superintendent, grant a sum equal to not more than one-half the cost of the building: Provided, that the total amount given by the state to any single consolidated district is not more than twenty-five hundred dollars.

Any district of not less than twenty-five square miles in area, that meets the requirements for consolidated school districts, may receive this aid also.

The funds for the assistance of consolidated or graded rural schools are derived from the sale of certain public lands (sections 33, old Greer county) and from the accrued rentals thereof. This fund is known as the **Consolidated School District Fund.**

Annual meetings, taxation, boards of education, and all administrative matters in consolidated districts are governed by the laws for common school districts. Boards of education in consolidated or graded schools must provide suitable transportation to and from school for all pupils living two miles or more from the school-house.

Joint District.—A joint district is one formed from country lying in two or more counties. Officers of a joint district are the same as those of a common school district

unless the joint district is formed by a city of the first class, in which case of course the school organization would conform to that in other city school districts.

Independent District.—A school in an independent district is under the supervision of its own superintendent rather than the county superintendent, as in common school districts.

Each city or town maintaining a four-years high school is an independent school district.

Officers of independent school districts, after the city election of 1915, shall consist of one board member from each ward and one from outlying territory, elected at large, for terms of two years each. In cities whose population exceeds fifty thousand there shall be two members elected from each ward and two from outlying territory. Independent districts elect their own treasurers, but the county treasurer is custodian of the funds of other school districts. Except the treasurer, who is elected by the voters at large, all the officers of an independent district are elected by the board of education. By a three-fourths vote, the board of education may elect a superintendent for a term not to exceed three years.

Treasurers may not deposit the funds of the district in any bank that will not pay at least three per cent. interest on average daily balances.

Boards organize at the regular meeting in May, elect superintendent and teachers after the first Monday in May, and meet regularly on the first Monday in each month.

School Taxes.—In common school districts the school board makes an estimate, annually. Taking this estimate as a basis the county excise board levies a tax, not to exceed five mills on the dollar valuation, for the support of the schools. This rate of taxation may be in-

creased, not to exceed ten mills on the dollar valuation, by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the district.

School Term.—The school term must be not less than three months. The law provides that this term may be fixed at a longer period.

Every child between the ages of eight and sixteen years must attend school for a period not less than sixty-six per cent of the whole term of school taught in the district.

Injury to School Property.—The law provides a penalty, not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every willful injury to school property in any school district.

Separate Schools.—Separate schools are maintained for white and colored children in all districts in our state, and the educational advantages provided are required by law to be equal. No white child may attend a colored school, and no colored child may attend a school for white children. Colored, as used in Oklahoma law, signifies persons of African descent.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

What are common school districts? Consolidated school districts? City or independent school districts?

How are revenues for schools derived?

When are annual school meetings held? Who may vote at these meetings?

How may two or more districts be united? Under what conditions will the state pay for part of the cost of constructing a school-house in consolidated school districts?

How many school officers in a common school district? In a city or independent school district? How and when elected in each case?

CHAPTER IV.

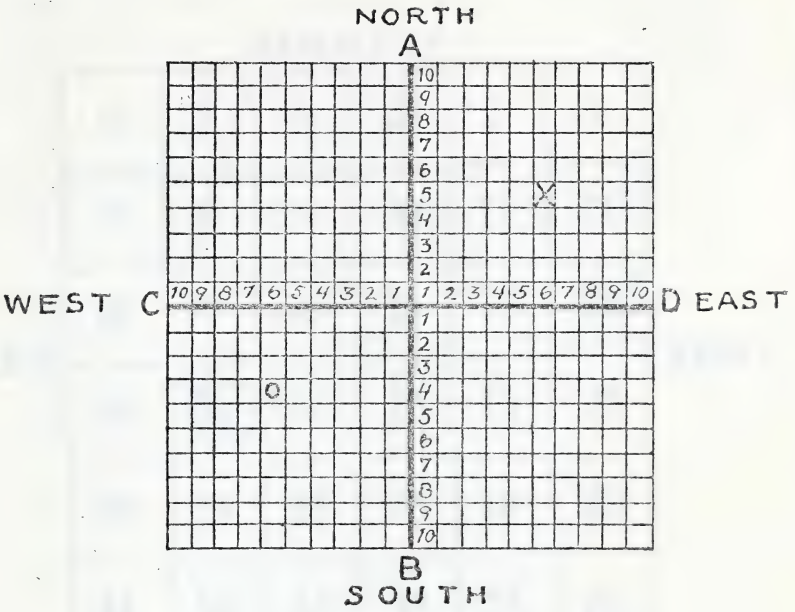
Townships

In all states, except in the far west and in the south, each county is subdivided. The subdivisions are called towns or townships—towns in New England but townships in the Middle West. In Oklahoma they are termed townships and in turn are subdivided into road districts.

Congressional Townships.—A congressional township is not a division of local government. It has no officials, or political powers. The congressional township was created by Congress, soon after the Revolutionary War, when the western lands (west of the Allegheny Mountains) were to be surveyed. These lands were to be opened to settlement, but before this could be done some method had to be selected by which to fix and describe boundaries. The plan selected is illustrated on the following page.

Explanation of Plan.—First, a line, marked AB, was established running north and south. This line was called a **principal meridian.** Next, another line, marked CD in the plan, was established running east and west at right angles to the principal meridian. This was called the **base line.** North and south lines, called **range lines,** were run six miles apart on each side of the principal meridian. East and west lines, called **township lines,** were run six miles apart on each side of the base line. In this way all the land was divided into congressional townships each six miles square.

The numbers on the principal meridian (AB) indicate the township lines, while those on the base line (CD) indicate the range lines. The location of a township is indicated by the position of its range and township lines.

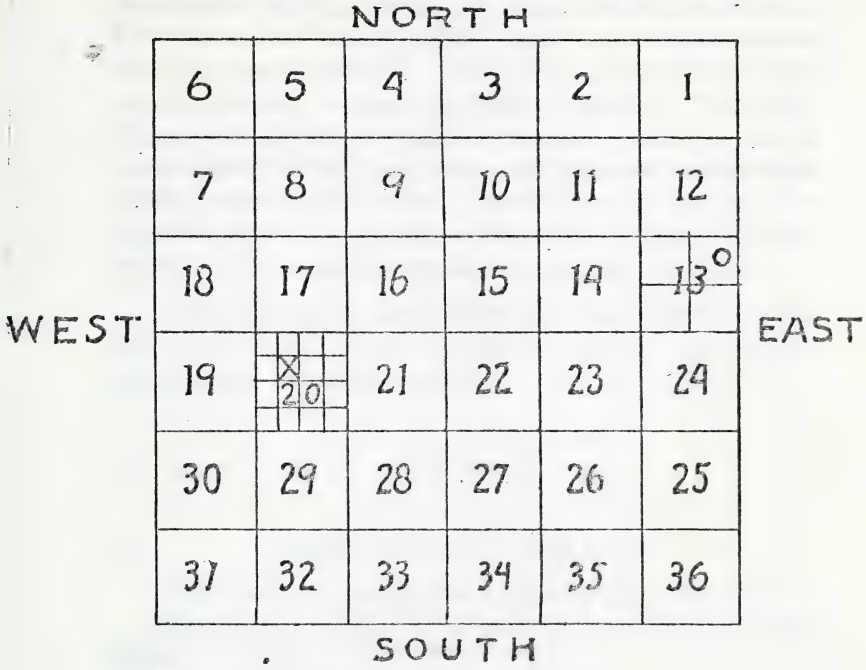


Thus the township marked O is Township 4 South, Range 6 West. This means that it is a township 18 miles south of the base line and 30 miles west of the principal meridian. The township marked X is Township 5 North, Range 6 East.

Each township is divided into thirty-six parts called **sections**; each section contains one square mile, or 640 acres. Each section is divided into four parts of 160 acres each, called **quarter sections**. Sections are numbered from one to thirty-six as indicated in the plan on the following page.

Explanation of Plan.—The quarter section marked O in plan is the north-east quarter of section thirteen. The one-fourth of a quarter section, or forty acres, marked X





in plan, is the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty.

*Municipal Townships. -- Municipal townships are units of local government. The chief powers of a township are vested in a township board consisting of three members (trustee, clerk and treasurer).

The trustee is chairman of the township board; the clerk keeps the records of the district, and the treasurer controls the township funds. These men seldom meet more than four times during the year, and as a rule only

*Counties may, by popular vote, abolish township government.

for a short session. A justice of the peace has jurisdiction, coextensive with the county, in examining and committing felony cases, and in civil action where the amount involved does not exceed $200.00. The justice of the peace never has jurisdiction in cases of libel or slander. The office of constable in the township is similar to that of sheriff in the county. He serves writs, and enforces the decisions of the justice of the peace. Counties are divided into six or more justice of the peace districts. A justice of the peace and a constable are elected for each district.

The township is subdivided into road districts. For each road district a road overseer is elected. This officer has the care of public roads.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

How many municipal townships in your county?

Name them. What is the average size of these townships?

State the difference between a municipal township and a congressional township. How may township government be abolished?

Give the township, range and section numbers of the quarter section on which your home is located. Of the forty acres on which the school-house is located.

Name the officials of a municipal township and state the chief duties of each.

CHAPTER V.

Towns and Cities.

There are no villages recognized in Oklahoma government. Densely populated communities are incorporated as towns and cities; those of fewer than two thousand inhabitants are called towns, and those of two thousand or more than two thousand inhabitants, when properly organized, are called cities of the first class.

Towns.—No special population is required for the incorporation of towns. After the first preliminary steps in organization, the town is recognized by the county commissioners to be a legal municipality.

The town is divided into at least three, but not more than seven, districts or wards. Each district elects one trustee, and these trustees elect one of their own number as president. The president of the board of trustees thus becomes the chief executive of the town. The board of trustees constitutes the town's legislative assembly.

The other principal officers of the town are clerk, treasurer, marshal, and justice of the peace. Elections are held on the first Tuesday in April of each year.

The powers of the initiative and the referendum are reserved to the people of each town.

Cities.—A center of population containing two thousand or more inhabitants, when properly organized, is declared by the governor to be a city.

Cities are divided into at least four wards for governmental purposes. These wards serve as election precincts and as the basis of representation in the city council. Each ward is entitled to two councilmen, each elected for

a term of two years, one councilman from each ward at each annual election.

The city council has power to change the boundaries of wards.

The Mayor.—The chief executive officer of a city is called the mayor. The mayor has power to suspend other city officials for incompetency or neglect of duty, until such time as the council may take action thereon; to appoint commissioners of park, water, sewers and light, city physician, police (except chief of police), and such other officers as are needed. He is the presiding officer of the city council and exercises the right of veto over its enactments. He is vested with the judicial authority to decide all cases of petty offenses against the peace and dignity of the municipality. With the consent of the council, he may grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against city ordinances. His salary, which is fixed by ordinance, is generally small, and in many cities throughout the state no compensation whatever is provided.

City Clerk.—The city clerk keeps the records of the proceedings of the council and of all moneys disbursed from the city funds. He must sign all orders to pay money out of the city treasury. He also collects dog taxes, occupation taxes, and other special taxes created by ordinance.

City Treasurer.—All funds belonging to the municipality are under the control of the treasurer. General taxes are collected by the county treasurer and paid over to the city treasurer, through whose office they are disbursed.

City Attorney.—The city attorney, in regard to the legality of acts in the discharge of their official duties, is the legal adviser of all city officials. It is his duty to bring action in courts in the name of the city when necessary; to defend all lawsuits against the city, and to prosecute offenders tried in the police court.

City Marshal.—The city marshal is usually called **chief of police.** He has general oversight of the peace of the city, and he is subject to the orders of the mayor only.

Street Commissioner.—The street commissioner has charge of the sidewalks and streets of the city. He has general supervision of all thoroughfares within the city limits and attends to all repairs and improvements thereon.

City Council.—The chief legislative authority of a city is vested in its council. In case of a tie the mayor has a right to vote.

The city council has power to levy taxes, audit accounts against the city, impose license taxes, erect public buildings, and direct or control public utilities. The public utilities most commonly under the control of the city are water, light and electric plants, street railways, public parks, drains and sewers. A city may, however, engage in any business or enterprise which may be engaged in by a private person, firm or corporation.

Justice of the Peace.—In cities of more than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, two justices of the peace are elected. Justices of the peace, however, are elected at the county elections instead of at the city elections. Their jurisdiction is coextensive with the county boundaries instead of with the city boundaries. Cities of less than twenty-five hundred population elect one justice of the peace. In larger cities, additional justices of the peace may be elected.

Constable.—One constable is elected for each justice of the peace chosen. His duties, in the main, are to enforce the orders of the justice court and to preserve the peace of the district.

Initiative and Referendum.—Through the initiative, the voters of a city have power to enact or enforce the enactment of ordinances. By the referendum the voters

have power to reject ordinances passed by the council. Petitions for initiative or referendum in cities must contain the signatures of twenty-five per cent. of the total number of voters in the city.

Commission Form of Government.—The form of government already described is called the **aldermanic form of government.** Cities containing two thousand or more inhabitants may adopt the **commission form of government** as follows: First, a committee of freeholders (men who own real estate) is elected to draw up a charter for the city; second, this charter is submitted to a vote of the people; third, after adoption by a majority vote of the people, the charter is submitted to the governor for his approval; and fourth, after the governor approves the charter one copy is filed with the secretary of state, one with the register of deeds of the county in which the city is located, and another in the archives of the city.

Commission government abolishes all ward representation and substitutes a commission or committee of men (usually three or five in number) to direct the affairs of the city. The members of this commission are paid regular salaries and devote their entire time to the city's interests.

Many cities in Oklahoma have adopted (1913) the commission form of government.

Under this form of government the **commissioners are elected,** but all subordinates are appointed by the heads of departments. The number of officers to be elected (commissioners, etc.) and the departments of city government to be established depend of course upon the provisions of the adopted charter.

Amendments to a city charter are usually offered by a petition signed by twenty-five per cent. of the voters

and confirmed by a majority vote. However, the methods of proposing and adopting amendments vary in different cities.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

How many wards in a town?

Name the principal officers of a town.

When are annual town elections held?

How many wards in a city of the first class?

What are the duties of the mayor? City clerk? City treasurer? City attorney? City marshal? Street commissioner?

How many councilmen elected from each ward?

Name the chief powers of the city council.

What are the duties of the justice of the peace? Constable?

How and for what purposes may the initiative and referendum be used in cities?

What is meant by commission form of government?

Under the commission form of government what officers are elected? What officers are appointed?

Under commission form of government, how are city charters usually amended?

CHAPTER VI.

Counties

States are divided into counties* for convenience in local government. Counties in the same state are usually about the same size, but vary greatly in different states both as to area and population.

Oklahoma has 77 counties, and the state has a population (1910) of 1,657,155. The area is 70,470 square miles. In other words, the land area of an average county in Oklahoma is a little less than a thousand square miles. The population of an average Oklahoma county is approximately twenty thousand.

These counties, except Harmon and Cotton counties which were organized later, are designated and described in Article XVII of the state constitution. The city in which the county officials have their offices is called the **county seat.**

The principal officers of the county in Oklahoma are county judge, sheriff, attorney, county clerk, treasurer, (register of deeds), surveyor, assessor, superintendent of public instruction, weigher, board of commissioners (three members), and clerk of the district court.

County Judge.—The judge of the county court must be a qualified voter, a resident of the county, and a licensed lawyer. He is provided with a clerk whom he appoints. This court has original jurisdiction (cases brought to his court if he by law has original jurisdiction) in all probate matters and concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in civil cases in any amount not exceed-

*Counties exist in every state except Louisiana, where districts and parishes prevail.

ing one thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. The county judge also holds juvenile court. The county court has no jurisdiction in cases of action for alimony or divorce, slander or libel, or against any officer for misconduct in office.

Sheriff.—The sheriff is purely an executive officer. His duties are to arrest criminals, have charge of juries, witnesses and prisoners, and to attend court and serve writs of county, district, and justice courts.

Attorney.—The county attorney is the legal adviser of all county officials, and represents the county in all lawsuits to which the county is a party. He prosecutes criminal cases (in the name of the state) which arise within his county.

Clerk.—The county clerk must attend sessions of the board of county commissioners; keep the seal, records and papers of the board; sign and attest their records of proceedings and their orders. He is bookkeeper for the county, and draws county warrants on the county treasurer for all money paid by the county. After January 1, 1915, the county clerk will also perform the duties of register of deeds.

Treasurer.—The county treasurer collects all taxes, receives all money due the county, and pays out money for the county when properly authorized to do so.

Register of Deeds.—The register of deeds keeps a record of all deeds, mortgages, leases, and in fact of everything that in any way pertains to real estate titles or chattel mortgages. He also records charters of cities, etc. This office will be abolished January 1, 1915.

Surveyor.—The duties of the county surveyor are to survey public improvements, such as plans for roads; also townsites, etc., within his county.

He receives only a small salary from the county. As his full time is not required by the county his other remuneration comes from private employment.

Assessor.—The assessor makes or supervises all assessments of property in the county and receives a salary depending upon the total assessed valuation of the county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—The county superintendent has general supervision of all public school instruction in his county except in city or independent school districts.

He visits the schools of his county and supervises them; apportions school funds; has charge of county teachers' institutes; and keeps all the necessary records of the schools of the county. He decides disputes as to boundary lines of districts; is a member of the county excise board, and general adviser of school boards and teachers.

Weigher.—This office was created by the legislature in order to standardize weights and protect the farmers from possible fraud in selling cotton, grain, etc. The compensation of the county weigher is from fees.

Board of Commissioners.—There are three county commissioners constituting the board which has supervision of roads, bridges, buildings, and other county property. All bills against the county must be allowed by the board of commissioners before being audited by the county clerk or paid by the county treasurer. A county commissioner is elected from each of the three commissioners' districts.

Clerk of the District Court.—The clerk of the district court is elected by the voters of the county. It is his duty to keep all records of the district court within

his county; to serve under the district judge during each term of district court held in his county; and, when the court is not in session, to make such records as are required by law.

County Excise Board.—The county excise board is composed of the county clerk, county treasurer, county judge, county school superintendent, and county attorney.

This board meets at the county seat on the last Saturday in July of each year for the purpose of examining the estimates of expenses of the county and of each city, incorporated town, township and school district in the county. The excise board has power to revise and correct any estimates where the amount is in excess of just and reasonable need. Levies made by this board are certified to the county assessor who extends them upon the tax rolls.

County Health Officer.—The state commissioner of health appoints a physician in each county to inspect cases of contagious and infectious diseases and establish quarantines when necessary.

Eleemosynary Institutions.—In Oklahoma each county provides a county farm as a home for the poor and dependent, or in lieu thereof gives financial assistance. Assistance is issued by the county commissioners, for the care of such persons as are, by reason of age, infirmity, or misfortune, unable to earn a living.

Compensation.—All elective county officers, unless otherwise specified in the text, have fixed salaries. Provisions were at first, in most cases, made for fees, but the salary schedule was established for reasons of economy.

Term of Officers.—County officials are elected for a term of two years.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

How many counties in Oklahoma?

Give the average area and population of counties in Oklahoma. What is the area and population of the county in which you live?

What is the county seat of your county?

Name the county officials in your county and give the chief duties of each.

How does your county care for the poor?

When does the county clerk assume the duties of the county register of deeds?

For how long a term are county officers elected?

PART THREE

STATE GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER VII.

Oklahoma Constitution

Constitutional Convention.—The delegates to the state constitutional convention, elected under the provisions of the Enabling Act (an Act of the national congress by which two territories, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were permitted to form one state), met at Guthrie November 20, 1906. The convention, though not in session continuously, did not finally adjourn until July 16, 1907.

Great Length of the Constitution.—Because of the peculiar relations of the two territories united in single statehood, much material which otherwise would not have been provided was inserted, making this constitution one of the longest documents of its kind ever submitted. However, the very nature of the document itself called for many particulars and therefore included much detail. These features, of course, have made it a document of great length.

Contents of the Oklahoma Constitution.—The constitution of Oklahoma consists of twenty-four articles, a "Schedule," a prohibitory provision (submitted as a separate issue), and a resolution accepting the Enabling Act. Some of these articles are necessarily complete in detail and therefore are of great length. This is especially true

of the article on corporations and the one on prohibition. The several articles in their order are as follows:

I.—Federal relations; II.—Bill of rights; III.—Suffrage; IV.—Distribution of powers; V.—Legislative department; VI.—Executive department; VII.—Judicial department; VIII.—Impeachment and removal from office; IX.—Corporations; X.—Revenue and taxation; XI.—State and school lands; XII.—Homesteads and exemptions; XIII.—Education; XIV.—Banks and banking; XV.—Oath of office; XVI.—Public roads, highways, and internal improvements; XVII.—Counties; XVIII.—Municipal corporations; XIX.—Insurance; XX.—Manufacture and commerce; XXI.—Public institutions; XXII.—Alien and corporate ownership of lands; XXIII.—Miscellaneous; XXIV.—Constitutional amendments.

Federal Relations.—The constitution provides that Oklahoma is an inseparable part of the federal state and recognizes the constitution of the United States as the supreme law.

Religious Toleration.—As to the toleration of religious sentiments, the constitution says: "Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of the state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights." This provision insures religious liberty to every one.

Public Schools.—The constitution provides that a system of free public schools, open to all children of the state and free from all sectarian control, shall be organized and maintained. It also contemplates the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children. Indian children are recognized as white children, and children of African descent are termed colored.

Prohibition in Indian Territory and Indian Reservations.—Provisons of the constitution (made necessary by the federal relations with Indian tribes relative to the sale of intoxicating drinks) prohibit the introduction and sale of liquor in Indian Territory, Osage Nation, or any Indian Reservation for twenty-one years from the admission of Oklahoma into the Union (1907).

The Bill of Rights.—Article II of the constitution is known as the Oklahoma bill of rights and is more complete in detail than such constitutional provisions usually are. Most of the provisions in the bill of rights are those usually found in state constitutions, but a few are characteristic of Oklahoma only. (This bill of rights is published in full in chapter XVII.)

Writ of Habeas Corpus.—A writ of habeas corpus is an order from a court to compel the authorities who have imprisoned any person to appear in court and prove that the prisoner is rightfully held. If it does not appear that the person is rightfully deprived of liberty he must be released. Section 19 of Article II, relating to writ of habeas corpus, is a distinctive departure from the ordinary law. It provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended by the authorities of this state." The usual provision is that such suspension shall not be made in time of peace.

Fellow-servant Law.—The common law doctrine of fellow-servants, in so far as it affects the master's liability for injuries of his servant resulting from the acts or omissions of any other servant or servants of the common master, is abrogated by the constitution of Oklahoma. In this state any employee has a right to recover from his employer for any damages resulting from acts or omissions of a fellow servant.

Corporations.—Corporations are prohibited from influencing elections or official duty by contributing money or other valuables, and are compelled to submit differences with employees, in reference to labor, to arbitration as provided by law.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

When and where did the constitutional convention meet?

Why is the Oklahoma constitution so lengthy a document?

What is the relation of Oklahoma to the national government?

What is religious toleration? What provisions are made in the state constitution for public schools?

What is prohibition? How long must it be enforced in that part of the state which formerly comprised Indian Territory?

What possible wrong is a writ of habeas corpus intended to rectify?

What is a bill of rights?

What is the fellow-servant law of Oklahoma?

CHAPTER VIII.

Executive Department

The executive power of the state is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, state examiner and inspector, chief mine inspector, commissioner of labor, commissioner of charities and corrections, commissioner of insurance, and other officers provided by law. These officers are each elected for a term of four years.

Executive Officers.—No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney-general, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, or state examiner and inspector, except a male citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been, three years next preceding his election, a qualified elector of this state.

Neither the governor, secretary of state, state auditor, or state treasurer is eligible to immediately succeed himself in office.

Governor.—The governor is, of course, the supreme executive officer, but since other state executive officers are also elected and not appointed as in the national government, his authority over them is quite limited. The governor is commander-in-chief of the militia (except when in the service of the United States) and he may call out the militia to execute the laws, protect the public health, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. The governor has power to convoke the legislature, or the senate only, in special session; to grant pardons; to veto acts of the legislature; to commission all officers not otherwise commissioned by law; and to adjourn the legis-

lature when the two branches thereof cannot agree as to the time of adjournment.

Lieutenant-Governor. — The lieutenant-governor holds the right of succession in office to the governor and is the presiding officer of the senate.

Secretary of State.—The secretary of state keeps a register of the official acts of the governor, issues articles of incorporation under proper regulations to companies and firms organized under the law, receives initiative petitions, and is custodian of the state seal. The state seal of the state of Oklahoma is described as follows: "In the center shall be a five-pointed star, with one ray directed upward. The center of the star shall contain the central device of the seal of the Territory of Oklahoma, including the words, 'Labor Omnia Vincit.'* The upper left hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Cherokee Nation, namely: A seven-pointed star partially surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. The ray directed upward shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Chickasaw Nation, namely: An Indian warrior standing upright with bow and shield. The lower left hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Creek Nation, namely: A sheaf of wheat and a plow. The upper right hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Choctaw Nation, namely: A tomahawk, bow, and three crossed arrows. The lower right hand ray shall contain the symbol of the ancient seal of the Seminole Nation, namely: A village with houses and a factory beside a lake upon which an Indian is paddling a canoe. Surrounding the central star and grouped between its rays shall be forty-five small stars, divided into

*Labor conquers all things.

five clusters of nine stars each, representing the forty-five states of the Union, to which the forty-sixth is now added. In a circular band surrounding the whole device shall be inscribed, 'GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, 1907.' ''



Examiner and Inspector.—The state examiner and inspector examines the books and accounts of state and county officers, and publishes his reports.

He also prescribes a uniform system of bookkeeping for all treasurers whose books are subject to his inspection.

Commissioner of Labor.—The commissioner of labor is ex-officio chairman of the board of arbitration and conciliation in the labor department. He is, in a general way, in control of the whole department of labor.

Insurance Commissioner. — The insurance commissioner must be well versed in insurance matters. He has charge of the enforcement of insurance laws, especially as to authorizing insurance companies to transact business within the state.

Auditor.—The state auditor examines and adjusts all accounts and claims against the state. No money can be expended for state accounts except on warrants drawn by the auditor. The state auditor in Oklahoma is also one of the school land commissioners.

Attorney-General. — The attorney-general is the state's legal adviser. This duty is performed by rendering opinions on questions of law submitted to him by state officials. His duties also include the prosecution of certain criminal acts. He represents the state in all lawsuits where the state is a party.

State Superintendent.—The state superintendent of public instruction is ex officio chairman of the state board of education, has general supervision of educational matters, and is the adviser in matters pedagogical and legal of county and city superintendents. In legal questions he has a right to the assistance of the attorney-general. He is also a member of the school land commission.

Treasurer.—The state treasurer receives all state money, receipts for the same, and pays it out upon warrants issued by the state auditor.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. — The commissioner of charities and corrections has power to investigate public institutions of charities and corrections, but the legislature has power to add to the duties of the office. Eligibility is not restricted by sex, but the officer must be twenty-five years of age and possess the essential qualifications of other executive officers.

Chief Mine Inspector.—No person who has not had at least eight years experience as a practical miner is eligible to the office of chief mine inspector. He has charge of all district mine inspectors and a general oversight of all mining interests as to the enforcement of laws to safeguard human life.

Corporation Commissioners. — There are three corporation commissioners elected, each for a term of six years. This commission is clothed with the authority of a court. The commission is given the right to inspect the books of any railroad company or any other public-service corporation, at such time as the commission deems necessary, and to examine under oath any officer, agent, or employee of such corporation.

It is the duty of the corporation commissioners to regulate all transportation and transmission companies doing business in the state.

Decisions of the corporation commission prescribing rates, etc., may be appealed to the supreme court.

Commissioners of the Land Office.—The commissioners of the land office—governor, secretary of state, state auditor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of the board of agriculture—have charge of the sale, rental, disposal and managing of the school lands and other lands of the state, and of the funds and proceeds derived therefrom under rules and regulations prescribed by the legislature.

Board of Agriculture.—The state board of agriculture has jurisdiction over all matters affecting animal industries and animal quarantine regulations, and also acts as a board of regents for all agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Board of Education.—The state board of education is composed of the state superintendent, who is ex officio chairman, and six other members appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for six years. Two members of the board are appointed each biennium. The law (senate bill 132 of 1911) also requires that at least "two of them shall be practical school men who shall have had at least four years work, two years of which shall have been in the state of Oklahoma." The board members do not receive regular salaries, but their actual expenses and six dollars per day for each day in actual service of the state constitutes their remuneration. They are the board of regents of all state educational institutions, except the agricultural and mechanical college and the branch agricultural schools. They also serve as a state text-book commission, prescribe courses of study and rules for the issuance of teachers' certificates, and in a general way administer the educational affairs of the state.

Board of Affairs.—The state board of public affairs has charge of all expenditures and purchases made by the state, and of all construction, repair, maintenance and insurance of all public buildings. This board consists of three members appointed by the governor.

Banking Board.—A state banking board, appointive, has power to regulate and control state banks, and loan, trust, and guaranty companies.

A law also prescribes the manner in which state banks may be operated and provides that the state banking board shall collect a guaranty fund from state banks. This fund shall be used to guarantee all the deposits held in state banks.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent and the contract rate is ten per cent. A penalty is provided (forfeiture of twice the amount of interest) for collecting usurious interest.

State Game and Fish Warden.—The laws of Oklahoma protect all game and fish in the state from unreasonable destruction by providing regulations by which those seeking to catch fish or kill game must be governed. To supervise the enforcement of these laws, the governor appoints a state game and fish warden. The state game and fish warden is authorized to issue, to any citizen of the state over fourteen years of age, an annual license to hunt or fish. For issuing a hunting license, a fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents is charged. All salaries and expenses of the office of the game warden are paid from funds derived from such fees.

Other Appointive State Officers.—The governor appoints a state fire marshal to investigate incendiary fires, etc.; a state commissioner of health to investigate violations of pure food and drug laws and in a general way to seek to improve health conditions in the state; a

state highway commissioner to encourage the building and improvement of public roads; and an adjutant-general through whom the affairs of the state militia are administered.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Name the chief executive officers of the state. What are the chief powers and duties of the governor? Lieutenant-governor? Secretary of state? Examiner and inspector? Commissioner of labor? Insurance commissioner? Auditor? Attorney-general? State superintendent? Treasurer? Commissioner of charities and corrections? Chief mine inspector?

Describe the state seal.

How many corporation commissioners are there? For how long a term are they elected? What are the chief powers and duties of these commissioners?

What state officials also serve as commissioners of the land office?

What are the powers and duties of the state board of agriculture?

What are the chief powers and duties of the state board of education?

What are the duties of the state board of public affairs? State game and fish warden? State banking board?

What is the legal rate of interest? Contract rate? Penalty for usury?

What are the duties of the state fire marshal? Commissioner of health? Highway commissioner? Adjutant-general?

CHAPTER IX.

Legislative Department

Initiative. — The constitution vests the legislative authority of the state in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the voters also have legislative powers reserved to themselves in provisions for the initiative and referendum. That is, the people may, by a petition of eight per cent of the legal voters of the state, initiate and cause a bill to be voted upon, and if a majority of the total vote is affirmative the bill is declared a law.

Referendum.—The referendum upon any measure passed by the legislature may be called for by a petition of five per cent of the legal voters. This must be done not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature. The petitions for the initiative and referendum are filed with the secretary of state, but addressed to the governor. Any measure rejected by the people, through the powers of the initiative and referendum, cannot be again submitted through the initiative and referendum within three years thereafter by less than twenty-five per cent of the legal voters. It requires fifteen per cent of the legal voters to initiate an amendment to the state constitution.

The Senate.—A senator must be at least twenty-five years of age, must be an elector of his respective district, and must reside therein during his term of office. The state is divided into thirty-three districts, and there are in all forty-four senators. The lieutenant-governor is ex officio president of the senate, but the senators may elect one of their own members president pro tempore

and he presides over the deliberations of the senate in the absence of the lieutenant-governor. The senate has some executive powers, chief of which is that of passing upon certain appointments made by the governor.

House of Representatives.—The house of representatives consists of ninety-nine members. This number may be increased as the population of counties increases. A representative must be twenty-one years of age at the time of his election, must be a qualified elector of his respective district, and must reside therein during his term of office. The house elects one of its own members as speaker. Regular sessions are held biennially, at the seat of government, beginning on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in the next year succeeding their election. The legislature has power to change date of meeting. There are many limitations upon the power of the legislature to pass local or special laws. Bills for raising revenue must originate in the house, but the senate may propose amendments thereto. Emergency legislation is not subject to the referendum, but other laws than those to which an emergency clause is attached are in full force and effect only after ninety days have elapsed from the date of the adjournment of the legislature.

Amendments to the State Constitution.—The state constitution of Oklahoma may be amended by a majority of all the votes cast at an election called to adopt or reject such amendment. Amendments may be proposed by an initiated petition or by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature. The governor, upon receipt of an initiated petition, may call an election to vote upon amendments to the constitution. The question of calling a convention to revise the constitution must be submitted to the electorate every twenty years.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

What is the initiative? What per cent of the legal voters is necessary on a petition to initiate a law? What per cent to initiate an amendment to the constitution?

What is the referendum? What per cent of the voters is necessary on a petition to invoke the referendum against an act of the legislature?

What are the qualifications of a state senator? Who presides over the senate? What executive power has the senate?

How many members compose the house of representatives? Who presides over the house? When are regular sessions of the legislature held? What is emergency legislation?

How may the state constitution be amended? How often must the question of amendments to the constitution be submitted?

CHAPTER X.

Judicial Department

Power Vested.—The judicial power of this state is vested in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, a supreme court, district courts, criminal court of appeals, supreme court commissioners, county courts, courts of justices of the peace, municipal courts, and such other courts, commissions or boards, inferior to the supreme court, as may be established by law.

Impeachment.—A trial for misconduct in office is termed impeachment. The Oklahoma constitution provides that elective state officers and supreme judges are subject to impeachment, and that all other elective officers not liable to impeachment are subject to removal from office by due process of law. When impeachment proceedings are held, the senate sits as a court of impeachment and at such times each senator is under special oath.

Supreme Court.—The supreme court consists of five justices, one from each of five supreme court judicial districts, elected at large for a term of six years. Each justice of the supreme court must be a citizen of the United States; resident of the state two years, and the supreme court judicial district from which he is elected, one year; thirty years of age; and a licensed lawyer or a judge of a court of record.

This court has original jurisdiction and control over all inferior courts and all commissions and boards created by law; and appellate jurisdiction, co-extensive with the state, in all civil cases at law and in equity.

Supreme Court Clerk.—The clerk of the supreme court is an elective officer. The duties of the clerk are

to keep the records of the supreme court and of the criminal court of appeals.

Criminal Court of Appeals.—The criminal court of appeals is composed of three justices, elective, and has appellate jurisdiction, co-extensive with the state, in all criminal cases coming from county, superior, or district courts. Term of office six years.

District Court.—The district court is of vast importance because of its great authority and direct contact with the people. This court has original jurisdiction in all cases civil or criminal, except when exclusive jurisdiction is, by the constitution or by law, conferred on some other court. It has extensive appellate jurisdiction also.

A district judge must be an experienced qualified lawyer and a resident of the state.

(County courts, courts of justices of the peace, superior courts and municipal courts have been discussed in previous chapters.)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

How is the judicial power of the state vested?

Name the various courts.

How may elective state officers and judges of the supreme court be removed from office?

How many judges constitute the supreme court? What are their qualifications? Tenure of office? What original jurisdiction has the supreme court? Appellate jurisdiction?

What are the duties of the clerk of the supreme court?

Of how many judges is the criminal court of appeals composed? What jurisdiction has this court? What is the term of office for judges of the criminal court of appeals?

Why is the district court of so much importance? What original jurisdiction has this court? Appellate jurisdiction?

CHAPTER XI.

Revenue and Taxation

Assessments.—Assessments are made by a county assessor, and the property must be assessed at a fair cash value. Property is assessed to the person who owned it on the first day of March. In June, beginning on the first Monday, the county equalization is made by the county board, and later the state equalization board passes upon all property assessments.

Tax Limits.—Except as provided for schools and public buildings, the total tax that may be levied on an ad valorem basis for all purposes—state, county, township, city or town, and school district taxes—shall not exceed, in any one year, thirty-one and one-half mills on the dollar. Additional levy for schools may be made as follows: state levy, not more than three and one-half mills; county levy, not more than eight mills; township levy, not more than five mills; city or town levy, not more than ten mills; school district levy, not more than five mills (or an additional ten mill increase for schools by a majority vote).

Valuations of property are finally adjusted by the state board of equalization, which consists of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, attorney-general, inspector and examiner, and president of the board of agriculture.

Provisions are also made for the enactment of laws prescribing levy of license, franchise, gross revenue, excise, income, collateral and direct inheritance, legacy, succession, and other specific taxes.

The limit of public indebtedness is fixed at an aggregate of four hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to repel invasion.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

By whom is property assessed? To whom is property assessed? What boards review assessments?

What is the tax limit? What additional levies may be made?

What officers are members of the state board of equalization?

What taxes, other than ad valorem taxes, may be levied?

What is the limit of public indebtedness?

CHAPTER XII.

Suffrage and Elections

Public Officials.—Public officials are either elected to office by the voters or appointed to office by some official who has been elected. In the earlier periods of our national life, all officials, except the chief executive and members of the legislature, were appointed. This is still the rule in national government, but not in state governments. In Oklahoma (except in cities which have adopted the commission form of government) the chief officials, executive, judicial, and legislative, are elected.

Suffrage.—Political rights are extended to women in some states. In Oklahoma, except in school district elections, the right of franchise is extended to men only. A citizen must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must have resided in the state one year, county six months, and precinct thirty days, before the right of franchise may be exercised.

Persons adjudged guilty of felony, or persons who are kept at public expense, are not entitled to vote or to hold office.

Registration.—The laws of Oklahoma require voters in cities of the first class to register. This precaution is taken to insure that only those who are entitled to vote will be permitted to do so. In rural or town precincts the judges of the precincts are usually personally acquainted with the individual voters and registration is hardly essential.

Mandatory Primary Elections.—In the general election the voter may vote for any person, but previously all

but one candidate in each political party for each office have been eliminated by a primary election.

The constitution of Oklahoma provided that a mandatory primary law should be enacted and that whenever the "Federal constitution may permit, the election of United States senator shall be by direct vote." A mandatory primary law is now in force in this state, and United States senators hereafter will be elected by direct vote.

Elections.—Elections for state officials are held every four years,—1914, 1918, etc.; for county officials, every two years,—1913, 1915, etc.

State Election Board.—The state election board consists of three members. Two members are appointed by the governor. The third member is ex officio secretary of the board. He is the secretary of the state senate. Not more than two of these board members shall be of the same political party. The duties of the board are as follows: to canvass the election returns for the state; to appoint and supervise county election boards; and to supervise the elections.

County Election Boards.—Three members, appointed by the state election board, constitute the county election board. This board canvasses county returns; supervises all matters appertaining to county elections; and appoints precinct election board members.

Precinct Election Boards.—Three members, appointed by the county election board, constitute the precinct election board, and this board has powers and duties in the precinct election similar to the powers and duties of other election boards in their respective units.

The Ballot.—With each of the ballots is printed a "stub," which has blanks for the voter's name, post office, street number, etc. This information is retained by the election officials to be used as a means of verifica-

tion in case of contests. As the voters are previously registered, this "stub" becomes of vast importance in contest proceedings.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

In the national government what officials are elected? In Oklahoma government what officials are elected?

Who may vote in Oklahoma elections? Who may not vote in Oklahoma elections?

Why is registration required of voters in city precincts?

How are candidates nominated?

How often are general elections held for electing state officials? County officials?

Describe the duties of the state election board; county; precinct.



NATIONAL CAPITOL

PART FOUR

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER XIII

Constitution of the United States

United Efforts of Colonies.—Each of the English colonies of America had a separate government, but all the colonies had some common interests. As the differences with the mother country became more grave the common interests of the colonies became more apparent.

Continental Congress.—The acts of the British government, Stamp Act, etc., finally brought about a united effort of resistance on the part of the colonies. In 1774 the first continental congress was held by the colonies. In this congress all but one of the colonies were represented. In the following year, 1775, all the thirteen colonies were represented in the second continental congress. It was this congress that organized the continental army, appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief, and adopted the Declaration of Independence.

Articles of Confederation.—After the Revolutionary War the colonies became states. As each adopted a written constitution, the Articles of Confederation were adopted as a fundamental body of laws for the nation.

Ratification of the Articles of Confederation by all states was not secured until 1781. It was soon found that the Articles of Confederation were not sufficient for the general government. Under the Articles of Confederation, the general government had not sufficient power

to act for the common welfare of all the states. There was no way of enforcing the orders of the general government in raising revenue or providing an army even for defense. Since the general government could not raise adequate revenue, the public debts could not be paid and the credit of the nation was injured.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend these defects of the Articles of Confederation.

Constitutional Convention.—When further attempts to amend the Articles of Confederation were deemed useless, and when it was clearly imperative that the general government must have more power, a constitutional convention was called.

This convention met at Philadelphia, May 25, 1787. The state of Rhode Island took no part in this convention, but each of the other twelve of the thirteen original states sent delegates.

The convention, as finally constituted, consisted of fifty-five delegates. Among these delegates were some of the most illustrious names in our history. Washington was made president of the convention. Hamilton and Madison were most active in debates, but the venerable Franklin and all the other patriots worked faithfully for building up sound principles of government. Daily sessions were held until September 17, when the engrossed copy of the constitution was signed and the convention adjourned.

Ratification of the Constitution.—In framing the Constitution many compromises were made, but serious objections still remained in many states so that it was a long time before all the states had ratified. Only the ratification of nine of the thirteen states was required and the ninth state ratified the Constitution in June, 1788. From that date the Constitution of the United States has been the supreme law of the land. Because the powers

are divided between the national government and the state governments, our government is called a **federal government.**

Provisions of the Constitution of the United States. —The Constitution of the United States provides: Art. I, For the legislative department of government; Art. II, Executive department; Art. III, Judicial department; Art. IV, Interrelations of states; Art. V, Amendments; Art. VI and Art. VII, Miscellaneous matters.

The first ten amendments were adopted immediately after ratification as a bill of rights; the eleventh amendment, which prevents a person from suing a state, was adopted in 1798; the twelfth amendment (regulating the election of president) was adopted in 1804; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were adopted after the Civil War, 1865-1870, to abolish slavery and grant personal and political rights to ex-slaves.

An amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote was ratified by the required number of states in 1913.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Why did the English colonies unite?

What were the most important acts of the second continental congress?

When did the Constitution of the United States become binding?

What were the defects of the Articles of Confederation?

When and where was the constitutional convention held?

Name some prominent delegates to the constitutional convention.

State the nature of each of the general divisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Discuss the several amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

CHAPTER XIV.

Executive Department

The President.—The chief executive is the president, elected, not by direct vote, but by presidential electors who are elected by direct vote. His term of office is four years. His salary is $75,000.00 per year, and he is furnished an official residence in the White House. No one who has been naturalized in order to become a citizen may be elected president. To be elected president, one must have resided in the United States fourteen years.

The president and vice-president are the only national officials elected by the nation at large. All other important officials are appointed by the president. The president has the power of removal over any officials appointed by him except the judges.

The president has power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons for offenses committed against the United States. He may exercise the right of veto of acts of Congress. He nominates and with the advice and consent of the senate appoints ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and other officials who reside in foreign countries in order to attend to matters affecting the United States or its citizens. The regulations governing representation in foreign countries are fixed by treaties.

The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, including the state militia when it is called into the service of the United States. Congress determines the size of the army and navy, and provides for their organization and government. Congress also has the power to declare war. The president, however, controls the movements of the entire army and navy.

Civil Service.—There are so many appointive positions in the service of the national government that it is impossible for the president or any other single individual to judge rightly of every applicant, hence laws to regulate the examination and appointment of persons to positions in public service have been passed by Congress. These are called **civil service laws.**

In 1910, there were 384,088 officials and employees in the civil service. Of these, over nine thousand were appointed by the president, and more than two hundred thousand were subject to civil service examinations. The government since 1883 has been gradually extending the civil service law to all parts of the public service.

The Cabinet.—The national executive departments established at first were state, treasury, war, and justice. The following departments have since been established: navy, post-office, interior, agriculture, commerce, and labor. The heads of these departments constitute the cabinet of the president.

It is the duty of the officers of this cabinet to advise with the president as to governmental policies whenever requested to do so. Regular and special cabinet meetings are held. The members of this cabinet are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

The heads of departments are called secretaries, except in the cases of post-office and justice, where they are called postmaster-general and attorney-general respectively.

Departments are usually subdivided into **bureaus** or **offices**, and these into **divisions**. The head of a bureau is called a **commissioner**, and the head of a division is called a **chief**.

The department of state keeps a record of the acts of the president, the official documents of Congress, and

all treaties. The most important bureaus in this department are the **diplomatic** and **consular bureaus.**

In the department of the interior the bureau of education is of great importance. The bureau of **child welfare** is also of vital importance. This bureau was established in 1912. It has to do with all matters that may work for the betterment of child life, such as compulsory school attendance, child labor laws, and medical inspection of schools.

Those living in rural communities come into direct contact with the department of agriculture through the bureaus of **animal industry, weather bureau,** and **experiment stations.**

People in cities come into more direct contact with the department of commerce and labor through the bureaus of **standards, immigration and naturalization, navigation** and **light house service.**

All of us come in contact with the post-office department.

Unclassified.—The **inter-state commerce commission, civil service commission, government printing office, Smithsonian Institution,** and the **library of Congress,** are all of special value to the citizens, but they are outside of any established department.

The Vice-President.—The vice-president is the presiding officer of the senate, but he has little else in the way of public service to perform.

If the president dies, resigns, or for any reason is unable to perform the duties of his office, the vice-president becomes acting president. There have been five cases of presidential succession, and in each case the vice-president became president.

In case of a vacancy both in the presidency and vice-presidency, the appointive executive officers beginning with secretary of state would succeed to the presidency.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

How is the president of the United States elected? What is his salary? Term of office?

Who succeeds in case of a vacancy in the office of president? In case of a vacancy both in presidency and vice-presidency?

Explain the president's powers. Civil service laws.

Enumerate the executive departments of the national government.

Who compose the president's cabinet?

Describe the military powers of the president.

What are bureaus? Divisions? Commissions?

With what departments, bureaus, or commissions do people of this school district have dealings?

CHAPTER XV.

Legislative Department

The legislative department of the national government consists of the senate and house of representatives. This branch of government is called **Congress**. Congress meets in regular sessions every year at Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in December. Special sessions may be called by the president.

House of Representatives.—Members of the house of representatives are apportioned to the several states according to population. The ratio now (1910-1920) is one representative for every 212,407 population. This ratio is fixed by congress once every ten years. Representative districts in each state are fixed by the state legislature thereof.

The representatives in congress are elected by direct vote of the citizens. Oklahoma at present (1914) has eight representatives.

The house of representatives elects one of its own members as speaker, or presiding officer.

The Senate.—The states are represented in Congress by senators—two from each state. Senators hereafter will be elected by direct vote of the people. This plan of **indirect** election of senators has not been satisfactory, and a strong demand was made for a change in the national Constitution so that senators might be elected by direct vote of the citizens. This amendment was ratified in 1913 and hereafter United States senators will be elected by direct vote. The term of office of a senator is six years.

How Laws are Passed in Congress.—Acts of Congress are passed much as acts of the state legislature are passed: that is, the proposed measure, after receiving a majority of votes in the house in which it originated, is sent to the other house; and if a majority of that house vote for it the measure is then sent to the chief executive; and if he approves it by signing it the enactment becomes law. If, however, the chief executive vetoes the measure, i. e., refuses to sign it, the bill, together with his objections, is returned to the house in which it originated. If, then, two-thirds of each house vote for the bill, it becomes a law. This is called "passing a law over the president's veto."

Committees. — In both houses of Congress certain committees have charge of all bills. When a committee recommends a bill for passage, it has a great advantage. On the other hand, many bills are "killed" in the committees, i. e., the committee in charge fails to report or to allow the measure to come up for consideration.

Powers of Congress.—The principal powers of Congress are enumerated in the Constitution; that is, they are set forth in detail. They may be discussed under the following groupings: Revenue and Expenditure, Military and Naval Affairs, Commerce, Money, Postal System and Miscellaneous.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Congress may levy any kind of taxes except export duties, that is, taxes on goods which are sent to foreign countries. However, since the smaller units of government, state, county, etc., employ the *direct* tax as a means of raising revenue, the national government does not, in general, use this means of taxing. Also, the Constitution of the United States (article I, section 9, paragraph 4) requires that, in collecting revenue, Congress shall apportion it among the several

states according to population, and not according to the value of the property taxed. For the two reasons above stated, the taxes levied by the national government are *customs duties* and *internal revenue taxes*. The Constitution (article I, section 8, paragraph 1) provides that these duties and taxes shall be uniform throughout the several states. Congress can, of course, levy different rates on different articles, but the rate on any given article must be the same in all of the several states.

Customs Duties are also known as *imposts,* or *taxes on imports,* and are levied on goods that are brought into the United States from foreign countries.

These tax rates may be *specific,* that is, without regard to value; as three cents per pair on gloves. Or they may be *ad valorem,* that is, according to value; as, 20 per centum on the value of jewelry. In some instances, these rates are made high so that foreign goods, after the import duty has been paid, cannot be sold for so low a price as the same goods produced in this country. Such a tax or rate is called a *protective* tariff; that is, it is meant to protect home industries.

Internal Revenue Taxes are called excises. They are usually levied on things manufactured or offered for sale in the United States. The sources of this revenue are intoxicating liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine and many other articles. Income taxes are also classed as internal revenue taxes.

The receipts from taxation and all other sources are paid into the national treasury. The chief depository is at Washington, D. C., but sub-treasuries have been established at other cities. No money can be paid out of the treasury, except in accordance with congressional appropriations.

The following table shows the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

REVENUE

Customs Duties	$333,683,445
Internal Revenue Taxes	289,933,519
Postal System	224,128,658
Public Debt	31,674,292
Miscellaneous	51,894,751
Total	$931,314,665

EXPENDITURES

Postal System	$234,246,565
Pensions	160,696,416
War Department	158,172,957
Navy Department	123,974,208
Other Executive Departments	184,531,272
Congress	13,616,496
Judicial Department	8,596,135
Panama Canal	33,911,673
Public Debt	33,049,696
Total	$950,795,418

The Army.—Congress has full power to regulate the size of the army, and the national policy has always been to have a small standing army. Since we have acquired the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, the size of the standing army has been increased. In 1898 the army included only about 25,000 men, but in 1910 there were more than 70,000 men enlisted in the army.

The Navy.—The navy of the United States now (1914) includes more than three dozen battleships and about 160 other fighting vessels. In 1910, there were about 10,000 men in the regular navy.

Commerce.—Many commercial transactions arise between residents of different states. This is called *interstate commerce*. Railroads, pipe lines, etc., operate through several states, and Congress is given power to regulate all such transactions. In other instances, transactions arise between citizens of the United States and citizens of other countries. This is called *foreign commerce*, and is also regulated by Congress. Congress has passed laws regulating trusts and corporations, pure food laws, laws for the inspection of meats, etc., in order to regulate interstate commerce.

Standards of weights and measures are also set by Congress.

Money.—Money, as the standard of value and medium of exchange, is of great commercial importance. There are two kinds of money—coins and paper money.

Coins are either gold, silver, nickel, or copper. Congress regulates the value of each kind of money to be place in circulation, and provides heavy penalties for counterfeiting.

There are five kinds of paper money in the United States,—gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes, United States notes and national bank notes. Gold and silver coins are not convenient to carry in large amounts, hence the law permits any one to deposit coins in the United States treasury and receive in exchange certificates for the same amount. Between 1890 and 1893 the government purchased a large amount of silver and paid for it by issuing treasury notes. Only a small per cent of these notes remain in circulation. During the Civil war the government issued United States notes, called "greenbacks," each of which was a promise to pay a certain amount. These notes were made *legal tender;* that is, persons were obliged to accept them in payment of debts. They represent a part

of the national debt, but do not bear interest. Congress gives national banks the right to issue paper money called bank notes. These notes are promises of the bank to pay the amounts named. People are willing to accept them, as they are guaranteed by United States bonds which are deposited by the bank with officials of the treasury.

The total amount of money in the United States on June 30, 1910, was $3,419,591,483,* of which the sum of $317,235,878 was in the treasury of the United States and the remainder in circulation. The following table shows the amount of each kind of money in the United States:

Gold Coin	$833,289,279
Silver Coin	241,167,018
Gold Certificates	802,754,199
Silver Certificates	478,597,238
United States Notes	346,681,016
Treasury Notes	3,672,000
National Bank Notes	713,430,733
Total	$3,419,591,483

National Territories.—Our nation has acquired territory by various means. As this territory is not a part of any state, Congress has full power to govern it or provide laws for its government.

The original territory belonging to the United States, that is, the contiguous territory, was divided into territories to be governed until they became states. Provisional governments were provided for them.

Since the Constitution was adopted, 35 territories have been admitted as states. New Mexico and Arizona, admitted in 1912, were the last continental territories admitted to statehood.

*Does not include nickel and copper coins.

The District of Columbia is of course a continental territory, but it was set apart as a seat of national government, not to be erected into a sovereign state.

Reservations.—Congress has full power to regulate and control Indian reservations. All forest reserves, military reservations, etc. are governed according to the regulations provided by Congress.

Implied Powers.—Congress was granted certain powers or rights, and other rights were reserved to the states respectively, but the Constitution (article 1, section 8, paragraph 18) also gives Congress power to make such regulations as are necessary to carry its expressed powers into execution.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Of what does Congress consist? When and where are the sessions of Congress held?

How are representatives apportioned? How chosen? What is the present ratio? How many representatives has Oklahoma? How are representative districts fixed?

How is the speaker of the house chosen?

How many senators from each state?

How are senators chosen? For what term?

How are laws passed in Congress?

Explain the committee plan.

What kinds of taxes are levied by Congress? Does it levy direct taxes?

What are customs duties? How are they collected? What is meant by a protective tariff?

What are internal revenue taxes? Name the most important taxes of this class.

How are national expenditures authorized? What are the chief items of expenditure? What are the chief sources of revenue?

What has been the national policy regarding the size of the army? Give the organized strength of the naval forces.

What kind of commerce is regulated by Congress?

Name the two kinds of money; the different kinds of coined money; the different kinds of paper money. Explain what is meant by "legal tender." Are national bank notes legal tender? Why are people willing to accept such notes?

How is the District of Columbia governed? What is meant by implied powers of Congress?

CHAPTER XVI.

Judicial Department

The Supreme Court. — The supreme court of the United States is the highest court in our nation. It consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. This court holds its principal session at the national Capitol. The justices in all national courts are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The term of office is during good behavior. The chief justice receives an annual salary of $15,000.00, and each associate justice $14,500.00.

The supreme court appoints its own clerk and marshal.

The Circuit Courts of Appeals.—In order to relieve the supreme court of a part of the burden of appealed cases from the district courts, Congress, in 1891, established the circuit courts of appeals. For this judicial purpose the whole country is divided into nine circuits or districts, and a circuit court of appeals is established for each district. One justice of the supreme court and two or more circuit judges are assigned to each circuit. Appeals, as a rule, come from the district courts to the circuit courts of appeals.

District Courts.—The national court of lowest rank is called a district court. There are almost one hundred districts now (1914) established. Each district has several divisions and court is held in each division.

Special Courts.—The national government cannot be sued in the regular courts, but an individual may get adjustment of his rights against the nation in the court of claims.

Questions arising as to the administration of the tariff laws are adjusted in the **court of customs appeals.**

Court of Impeachment.—The president, judges of the supreme court, and all civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on account of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. In all such cases, the house of representatives makes the impeachment charges, and the senate acts as a court and tries the accused.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

Explain the organization of the supreme court. How are judges of national courts chosen? For what term?

When and for what purpose were the circuit courts of appeals established? How many circuits are there? What judges are provided for each circuit?

What are the national courts of lowest rank called?

Explain the special courts. Court of impeachment.

APPENDIX A.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. 1 The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2 No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3 Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons.* The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subse-

* The last half of the sentence was superseded by the 13th and 14th Amendments.

quent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4 When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5 The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. 1 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2 Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3 No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a

citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4 The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5 The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6 The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7 Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. 1 The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. 1 Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to

day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2 Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3 Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4 Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. 1 The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2 No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. 1 All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2 Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3 Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. 1 The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2 To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4 To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5 To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6 To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7 To establish post offices and post roads;

8 To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9 To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10 To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11 To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12 To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13 To provide and maintain a navy;

14 To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15 To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16 To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them

as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States,* and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18 To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. 1 The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.**

2 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3 No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4 No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

* The District of Columbia, which comes under these regulations, had not then been erected.

** A temporary clause, no longer in force. See also Article V, p. 93.

5 No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6 No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7 No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8 No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section 10.* 1 No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2 No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

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* See also the 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, pp. 97, 99, 100, 101.

3 No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. 1 The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

2 Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Repre-

sentatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]*

3 The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4 No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5 In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such

* This paragraph superseded by the 12 amendment. (See p. 97.)

officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

6 The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

7 Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. 1 The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2 He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3 The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. 1 The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to contro-

versies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;*—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2 In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3 The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3. 1 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2 The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial pro-

*See the 11th Amendment, p. 97.

ceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. 1 The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2 A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3 No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3. 1 New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2 The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion;

and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

1 All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2 This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3 The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United

States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

GO: WASHINGTON—
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut
Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York
Alexander Hamilton

Delaware
Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford Jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland
James McHenry
Dan of St. Thos Jenifer
Danl. Carroll

Virginia
John Blair—
James Madison Jr.

New Jersey	*North Carolina*
Wil: Livingston	Wm. Blount
David Brearley	Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Wm. Paterson	Hu Williamson
Jona: Dayton	
Pennsylvania	*South Carolina*
B. Franklin	J. Rutledge,
Thomas Mifflin	Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Robt. Morris	Charles Pinckney
Geo. Clymer	Pierce Butler.
Thos. Fitzsimons	
Jared Ingersoll	*Georgia*
James Wilson	William Few
Gouv Morris	Abr Baldwin

Attest WILLIAM JACKSON Secretary.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several States pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

* The first ten Amendments were adopted in 1791.

ARTICLE III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI*

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII**

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same

* Adopted in 1798.
** Adopted in 1804.

State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate;—The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of

senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII*

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV**

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States,

*Adopted in 1865. **Adopted in 1868.

or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United

* Adopted in 1870.

States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes; from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII**

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

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* The sixteenth amendment was proposed by Congress on July 12, 1909. On February 25, 1913, Secretary of State Knox certified that it had become a part of the Constitution.

**The seventeenth amendment was proposed by Congress May 13, 1912. On May 31, 1913, Secretary of State Bryan certified that it had been ratified by two-thirds of all the states and was therefore a part of the Constitution.

APPENDIX B.

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

There are certain rights which the group secures to each loyal individual. In the family the parents protect the children in their rights; in the school the teacher sees to it that the rights of each pupil are respected. In the state and in the nation certain rights are considered of such importance that they are defined in the fundamental law—the Constitution. These rights were not included in the national Constitution but added as the first ten amendments (see Appendix A.) immediately after the Constitution was ratified by the states.

In Oklahoma the most important rights of individuals are defined in Article II of the constitution.

OKLAHOMA BILL OF RIGHTS

(Article II, Oklahoma constitution)

Section 1.—**All Political Power Inherent in People.**—All political power is inherent in the people; and government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit, and to promote their general welfare; and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it: Provided, such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2.—**Right to Life, Liberty, etc.**—All persons have the inherent right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry.

Sec. 3.—**Right of People to Peaceably Assemble.**—The people have the right peaceably to assemble for their own good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Sec. 4.—**Restriction of Civil and Military Power.**—No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage by those entitled to such right.

Sec. 5.—**Public Money; Cannot Be Appropriated for Any Church, etc.**—No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution as such.

Sec 6.—**Courts of Justice Open; Speedy Remedy.**—The courts of justice of the state shall be open to every person, and speedy and certain remedy afforded for every wrong and for every injury to person, property, or reputation; and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, delay, or prejudice.

Sec. 7.—**Due Process of Law.**—No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 8.—**All Offenses Bailable Except Capital.**—All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof of guilt is evident, or the presumption thereof is great.

Sec. 9.—**Excessive Bail.**—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 10.—**Writ of Habeas Corpus.**—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended by the authorities of this state.

Sec. 11.—**Officers; Personal Attention to Duties.**—Every person elected or appointed to any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of the state,

or under any ordinance of any municipality thereof, shall give personal attention to the duties of the office to which he is elected or appointed.

Sec. 12.—**Restriction on Right to Hold Office.**—No member of congress from this state, or person holding any office of trust or profit under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, shall hold any office of trust or profit under the laws of this state.

Sec. 13.—**Imprisonment for Debt Prohibited.**—Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, except for the nonpayment of fines and penalties imposed for the violation of the law.

Sec. 14.—**Military Subordinate to Civil Authority.**—The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. No soldier shall be quartered in any house, in time of peace, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 15.—**Ex Post Facto Laws; Contracts.**—No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed. No conviction shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate: Provided, that this provision shall not prohibit the imposition of pecuniary penalties.

Sec. 16.—**Treason.**—Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Sec. 17.—**Indictment; Information; Examining Trial.**—No person shall be prosecuted criminally in courts of record for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by

presentment or indictment or by information. No person shall be prosecuted for a felony by information without having had a preliminary examination before an examining magistrate, or having waived such preliminary examination. Prosecutions may be instituted in courts not of record upon a duly verified complaint.

Sec. 18.—**Grand Jury.**—A grand jury shall be composed of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment or true bill. A grand jury shall be convened upon the order of a judge of a court having the power to try and determine felonies, upon his own motion; or such grand jury shall be ordered by such judge upon the filing of a petition therefor signed by one hundred taxpayers of the county; when so assembled such grand jury shall have power to investigate and return indictments for all character and grades of crime, and such other powers as the legislature may prescribe: Provided, that the legislature may make the calling of a grand jury compulsory.

Sec. 19.—**Petit Jury; Trial.**—The right of trial by jury shall be and remain inviolate, and a jury for the trial of civil and criminal cases in courts of record, other than county courts, shall consist of twelve men; but, in county courts and courts not of record, a jury shall consist of six men. This section shall not be so construed as to prevent limitations being fixed by law upon the right of appeal from judgments of courts not of record, in civil cases concerning causes of action involving less than twenty dollars. In civil cases, and in criminal cases less than felonies, three-fourths of the whole number of jurors concurring shall have power to render a verdict. In all other cases the entire number of jurors must concur to render a verdict. In case a verdict is rendered by less than the whole number of jurors, the verdict shall be in writing and signed by each juror concurring therein.

Sec. 20.—**Criminal Prosecutions; Change of Venue; To Be Confronted With Witnesses.**—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime shall have been committed: Provided, that the venue may be changed to some other county of the state, on the application of the accused, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him and have a copy thereof, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his behalf. He shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel; and in capital cases, at least two days before the case is called for trial, he shall be furnished with a list of the witnesses that will be called in chief, to prove the allegations of the indictment or information, together with their post-office addresses.

Sec. 21.—**Evidence Against Oneself; Jeopardy.**—No person shall be compelled to give evidence which will tend to incriminate him, except as in this constitution specifically provided; nor shall any person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, be again put in jeopardy of life or liberty for that of which he has been acquitted. Nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

Sec. 22.—**Right of Free Speech; Libel.**—Every person may freely speak, write, or publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matter alleged to be libelous may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be

true, and was written or published with good motives or for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 23.—**Private Property Not to Be Taken for Private Use.**—No private property shall be taken or damaged for private use, with or without compensation, unless by consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, or for drains and ditches across lands of others for agricultural, mining, or sanitary purposes, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24.—**Private Property; Condemnation; Damages; Right of Way.**—Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation irrespective of any benefit from any improvements proposed, shall be ascertained by a board of commissioners of not less than three free-holders, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The commissioners shall not be appointed by any judge or court without reasonable notice having been served upon all parties in interest. The commissioners shall be selected from the regular jury list of names prepared and made as the legislature shall provide. Any party aggrieved shall have the right of appeal, without bond, and trial by jury in a court of record. Until the compensation shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner divested. When possession is taken of property condemned for any public use, the owner shall be entitled to the immediate receipt of the compensation awarded, without prejudice to the right of either party to prosecute further proceedings for the judicial determination of the sufficiency or insufficiency of such compensation. The fee of land taken by common carriers for right of way, without the consent of the owner, shall remain in such owner subject only to the use for which it is taken. In all cases of condemna-

tion of private property for public or private use, the determination of the character of the use shall be a judicial question.

Sec. 25.—**Contempts; Jury Trial.**—The legislature shall pass laws defining contempts and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt: Provided, that any person, accused of violating or disobeying, when not in the presence or hearing of the court, or judge sitting as such, any order or injunction, or restraints, made or rendered by any court or judge of the state shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt, until an opportunity to be heard is given.

Sec. 26.—**Right to Bear Arms; Weapons.**—The right of a citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power, when thereunto legally summoned, shall never be prohibited; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the legislature from regulating the carrying of weapons.

Sec. 27.—**Evidence; Compelled to Give; Immunity.**—Any person having knowledge or possession of facts that tend to establish the guilt of any other person or corporation charged with an offense against the laws of the state, shall not be excused from giving testimony or producing evidence, when legally called upon to do so, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him under the laws of the state; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence.

Sec. 28.—**Records of Corporations Open to Inspection.**—The records, books, and files of all corporations

shall be, at all times, liable and subject to the full visitorial and inquisitorial powers of the state, notwithstanding the immunities and privileges in this bill of rights secured to the persons, inhabitants, and citizens thereof.

Sec. 29.—**No Person Transported Out of State; Due Process of Law.**—No person shall be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the state, nor shall any person be transported out of the state for any purpose, without his consent, except by due process of law; but nothing in this provision shall prevent the operation of extradition laws, or the transporting of persons sentenced for crime, to other states for the purpose of incarceration.

Sec. 30.—**Search Warrants and Seizures.**—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches or seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, describing as particularly as may be the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 31.—**State May Engage in Business.**—The right of the state to engage in any occupation or business for public purposes shall not be denied or prohibited, except that the state shall not engage in agriculture for any other than educational and scientific purposes and for the support of its penal, charitable, and educational institutions.

Sec. 32.—**Perpetuities and Monopolies Prohibited.**—Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed, nor shall the law of primogeniture or entailments ever be in force in this state.

Sec. 33.—**Enumeration of Rights No Denial of Others.** The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

APPENDIX C.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE POSTAL INFORMATION

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER

RATES OF POSTAGE

First-class. Letters and other matter, wholly or partly in writing, and matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Post cards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"Drop-letters," 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at post-offices where letter carrier service is not established and at offices where patrons cannot be served by rural or star route carriers.

A "drop-letter" is one addressed for delivery at the office where mailed. Letters deposited in boxes along a rural route or star route are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

MODEL FORMS OF ADDRESS

After___days return to
JOHN C. SMITH
146 State St.
Wilkesville, N. Y.

Stamp

MR. FRANK B. JONES,
2416 Front Street,
OSWEGO,
OHIO.

After___Days return to
JOHN C. SMITH
Rural Route No. 1
Wilkesville, N. Y.

Stamp

MR. FRANK B. JONES,
Rural Route No. 3,
OSWEGO,
OHIO.

(Form recommended by Postal Department.)

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from post-offices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any post-office. Special delivery mail is not expedited in transit between post-offices.

How Obtained. This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or ten cents worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used, the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper directly under but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Forwarding. Special delivery mail may be forwarded under the same rules as ordinary mail, and is then entitled to special delivery service unless an attempt was made to effect delivery at the office of original address.

Does Not Insure Unusual Safety. When it is desired to send money or other valuables by special delivery the matter should also be registered. A special delivery stamp does not insure unusual safety.

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM

Fee. The registry fee is 10 cents for each separate letter or parcel, in addition to the postage, either foreign or domestic, both postage and fee to be fully prepaid.

Registry Stamp. A registry stamp, specially designed for the purpose, which is not valid in payment of postage, should be used to prepay the registry fee, but ordinary postage stamps may also be used for this purpose.

Return Receipts. When an acknowledgment of delivery is desired, the envelope or wrapper of the registered article should be indorsed on the address side by the sender, "Receipt Desired," or words of similar import.

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

Advantages of the System. The postal money-order system offers to the public a safe, cheap and convenient method of making remittances by mail. Money can be sent without danger of loss at low rates to all parts of the United States and its possessions, as well as foreign countries, by means of money-orders. It is recommended that postal money-orders be used, whenever available, instead of cash for remittances by mail, and that, when money-orders are not available, the money be sent by registered mail. The department requires the transaction of money-order business at all post-offices where practicable. Postmasters are not required to transact money-order business on Sunday.

International Money-Orders. At all of the larger post-offices, and at many of the smaller ones, international money-orders may be obtained, payable in almost any part of the world.

Fees for money-orders, payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii and Porto Rico) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Guam, the Philippines, and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama Islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies, are as follows:

For orders from	$ 0.01	to $ 2.50	3 cents
from	$ 2.51	to $ 5.00	5 cents
from	$ 5.01	to $ 10.00	8 cents
from	$10.01	to $ 20.00	10 cents
from	$20.01	to $ 30.00	12 cents
from	$30.01	to $ 40.00	15 cents
from	$40.01	to $ 50.00	18 cents
from	$50.01	to $ 60.00	20 cents
from	$60.01	to $ 75.00	25 cents
from	$75.01	to $100.00	30 cents

Lost Orders. When a domestic money-order has been lost, the owner may, upon application through either the office at which the original was issued or the office on which it was drawn, obtain, without charge, a duplicate to be issued in its stead within one year from the last day of the month of issue.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

Deposits. Any person of the age of ten years or over may become a depositor. The account of a married woman is free from any control or interference of her husband. No person can have more than one account at the same time.

An account can not be opened for less than $1, nor can fractions of $1 be deposited or withdrawn except as interest; but amounts less than $1 may be saved for deposit by the purchase of 10-cent postal-savings cards and adhesive 10-cent postal-savings stamps. No person is permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at one time of more than $500, exclusive of interest.

Privacy of Accounts. No person connected with the post-office department or the postal service is permitted

to disclose the name of any depositor, or give any information concerning an account except to the depositor himself, unless directed to do so by the postmaster-general.

Certificates. Depositors receive postal-savings certificates covering the amount of each deposit made. These certificates are valid until paid, without limitation as to time. Postmasters are not permitted to receive savings certificates for safe-keeping.

Interest. Interest will be allowed on all certificates at the rate of two per cent. for each full year that the money remains on deposit, beginning with the first day of the month following the one in which it is deposited. Interest continues to accrue on deposit as long as the certificates remain outstanding.

Withdrawals. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposit, with any interest payable, by surrendering at his depository office savings certificates covering the desired amount.

PARCEL POST

TABLE OF POSTAGE RATES ON FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than 4 ounces are mailable at the following pound rates, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Weight.	First Zone Local rate.	First Zone rate.	Second Zone rate.	Third Zone rate.	Fourth Zone rate.	Fifth Zone rate.	Sixth Zone rate.	Seventh Zone rate.	Eighth Zone rate.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25	----	----	----	----	----	----
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26	----	----	----	----	----	----
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27	----	----	----	----	----	----
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28	----	----	----	----	----	----
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29	----	----	----	----	----	----
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30	----	----	----	----	----	----
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31	----	----	----	----	----	----
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32	----	----	----	----	----	----
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33	----	----	----	----	----	----
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34	----	----	----	----	----	----
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35	----	----	----	----	----	----
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36	----	----	----	----	----	----
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37	----	----	----	----	----	----
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38	----	----	----	----	----	----
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39	----	----	----	----	----	----
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40	----	----	----	----	----	----
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41	----	----	----	----	----	----
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42	----	----	----	----	----	----
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43	----	----	----	----	----	----
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44	----	----	----	----	----	----
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45	----	----	----	----	----	----
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46	----	----	----	----	----	----
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47	----	----	----	----	----	----
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48	----	----	----	----	----	----
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49	----	----	----	----	----	----
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51	----	----	----	----	----	----
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52	----	----	----	----	----	----
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53	----	----	----	----	----	----
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54	----	----	----	----	----	----

PARCEL POST "C. O. D." FEATURE

The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of ten cents in postage stamps affixed, provided the amount to be collected does not exceed $100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss, without additional charge, in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $50.

The sender of a collect on delivery (C. O. D.) parcel will be given a receipt showing the office and date of mailing, the number of the parcel, and the amount due him.

The sender of a C. O. D. parcel shall fill in as many of the items on the C. O. D. tag as possible, including the item showing the amount due him, and shall place his name and address on the back. He shall also place his name and address on the back of the coupon retained at the mailing office.

A C. O. D. parcel will be accepted for mailing only at a money-order office and when addressed to a money-order office. Money-order offices are designated in the parcel post guide by an asterisk or a dagger.

The addressee will not be permitted to examine the contents of a C. O. D. parcel until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. A parcel may be refused when it is tendered for delivery, but after delivery has been effected it can not be returned on account of dissatisfaction with the contents or the amount collected.

GENERAL INDEX

Note to Teacher:—The figures refer to pages in the text; the Roman numerals refer to articles in the Oklahoma Constitution, and these are followed by figures indicating the sections of the articles named. All reference to the Constitution or to the statutes of the State are enclosed in parenthesis.

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